

Appl Sci

# THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- Low-Cost Farm Buildings
- Is Stilbestrol Doing the Job?
- New Looks in Blue

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## DOMINION LINOLEUM



CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

OUR QUEEN visits Canada this month to open Parliament. We mark the occasion with an informative pictorial feature on "Queen's Farms." (See page 14.)



H. S. FRY, our senior editor, retired on August 31, after 16 years of devoted service. We pay him tribute and wish him bon voyage on page 9.

NEW FEATURES—Commencing with this issue, we introduce two new regular features. The first is Guideposts, containing the latest market forecast for farm produce, and the second is What Farm Organizations Are Doing, concerning the major activities of general farm organizations in Canada. We believe they will be of particular interest to every reader. Our regular news features will be found under the title What's Happening.

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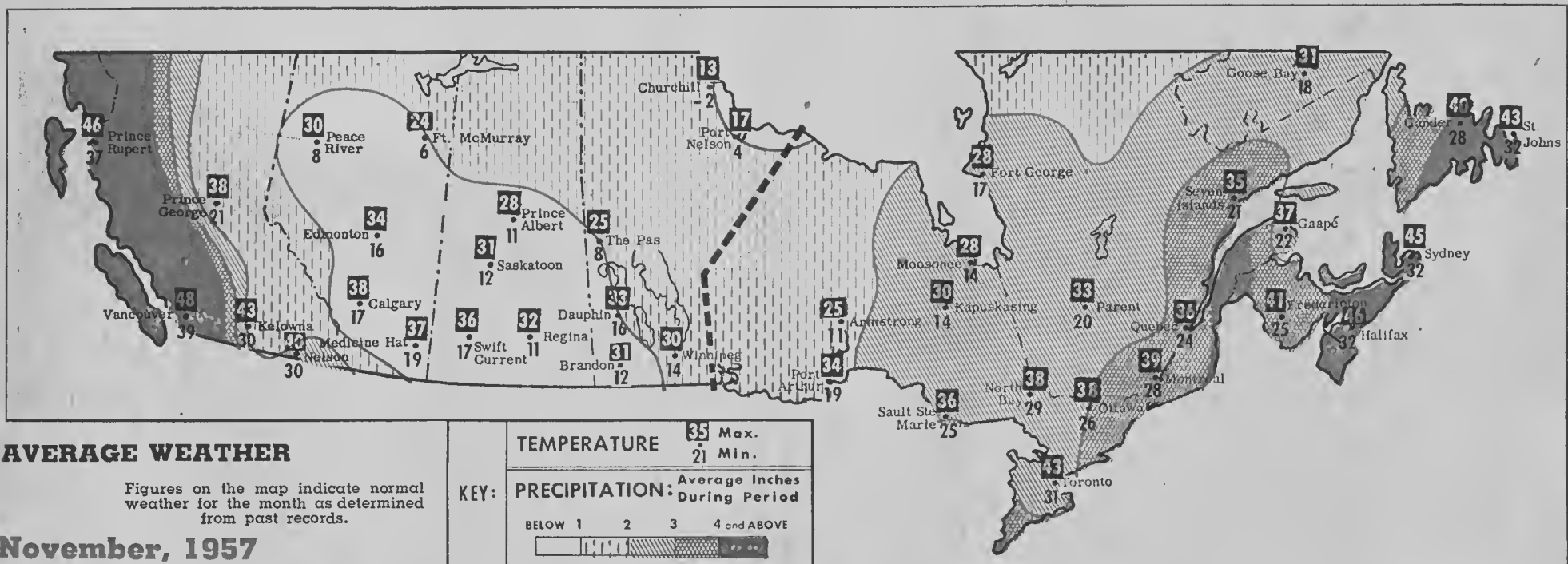
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## Weather Forecast

Prepared by  
DR. IRVING P. KRICK  
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.  
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but  
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)**Alberta**

The month of November in Alberta will be featured by generally warmer than normal temperatures, but the period will be punctuated by rather frequent brief cold periods and five main precipitation periods spaced at fairly regular intervals. Opening on a chilly note, cooler than normal temperatures are expected during much of the first week. An extended and important interval of warm temperatures will occur between the 8th and the

13th of the month, but the Indian Summer weather will be halted rather abruptly by an outbreak of rain, snow and cold weather around the 15th.

This precipitation period will produce its most important rain and snowfall amounts in southern Alberta, where the month as a whole will range from near normal to about 25 per cent above normal. The month will offer relatively mild weather in northern Alberta and near seasonal in the extreme south. V

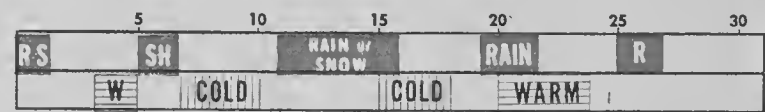
PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Ontario**

Although Ontario will be faced with two cold outbreaks during the month of November, the 30-day period will find temperatures averaging warmer than normal over the province. After a cold outbreak between the 7th and the 10th of the month, a weather system pulling into the region from the Pacific between the 11th and 16th is expected to trigger the major snow period of the month, and this storminess will be followed by more cold.

In contrast, temperatures will be predominantly on the warm side during the early days of the month and again around the 20th, as warm southerly winds bring moisture-laden air all the way from the Gulf of Mexico. This warm moisture flow will cause storminess around the 20th and again following the 25th. Generally, northern Ontario will be drier than normal, while the southern regions are expected to receive the bulk of the moisture. V

PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

Although temperatures will average slightly higher, a surge of Polar Continental air will invade Saskatchewan late in October and linger long enough to open the month of November on a chilly note. During this opening week daytime high temperatures will seldom reach up to the freezing level—even in the southern part of Saskatchewan. But, this average November temperature will be moderated by a warm period between the 8th and

the 14th. During this interval, warm air from the south and moderate air from the Pacific will move in.

Accompanying this influx of moist air will be a major period of rain and snow centered around the 15th. Another surge of cooler air from the north following this storminess will bring the temperatures back down. For the entire month, temperatures will average slightly above normal since the cold outbreaks are expected to be rather short-lived. V

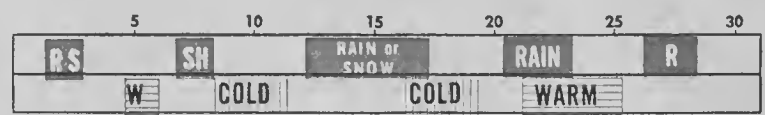
PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Quebec**

November in Quebec will find temperatures averaging well above normal as the weather patterns establish themselves in a manner allowing warm, moist air to flow into the region from the south at frequent intervals. The moisture will manifest itself in above-normal precipitation amounts in the southern portion of the province for the month. Important stormy intervals should be expected around the 2nd, 7th, 20th and the 26th.

The two coldest outbreaks of the month will surround a prolonged period of precipitation from about the 12th through the 16th, giving promise that this period will be the major producer of snow in Quebec during November. However, the unseasonable warm temperatures will still be the highlight, with northern Quebec averaging from two to four degrees above normal, and the southern extremes of the province, along the St. Lawrence, upwards of four degrees above. V

PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Manitoba**

The main portion of an early November cold outbreak is expected to be west of Manitoba. Unsettled weather, however, will feature the first week of November and will be followed by a brief cold period around the 7th or 8th of the month. Although Manitoba will have no sustained cold periods during November, outbreaks of chilly weather following the 15th and 25th will tend to balance two unusually warm periods following the

10th and the 21st. However, the lack of sustained cold in November will produce a monthly temperature average slightly above normal.

Five important stormy periods will bring the month's precipitation to a point just slightly above normal in the southern portion of the province, while northern areas will find precipitation amounts dropping rapidly in relationship to their distance north. The major precipitation will occur around the 1st to the 6th. V

PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Maritime Provinces**

During November in the Maritimes, the onslaught of winter weather will be tempered by frequent warm periods as moisture laden air pours in from the south. As a result, precipitation up to 25 per cent above normal, coupled with much warmer than normal temperatures, will highlight the November weather in the Maritime provinces. Only two major cold periods, and neither of them persistent, are expected during the month

—the first around the 10th, and the other following the 15th. But, the fact that the most important period of precipitation will follow the second cold outbreak indicates an important accumulation of snow may be expected around the 21st of November.

Another influx of warmer air from the south will bring a spring-like note to the weather toward the end of the month, with temperatures on the mild side and most of the precipitation arriving in the form of rain. V

PRECIPITATION  
**NOV.**  
TEMPERATURE







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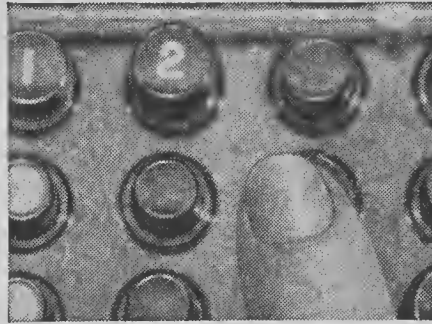
# Never mind lessons...forget dull practicing... this is a new kind of organ...made for fun!

WITH MOST INSTRUMENTS, there's a long "breaking-in period" when you do little more than practice scales and do endless finger exercises.

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# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**WHEAT SURPLUS** will be cut slightly this year--due to sharp reductions in acreage and average yields. Export demand for Canadian wheat will be stronger, but not spectacular. Some good quality wheat, less competition from the U.S., and broader markets in Communist countries, will help.

**OAT SURPLUS DECLINES** with yields down sharply in the West. Keep plentiful supplies on the farm as insurance against forced selling of livestock. Demand is somewhat stronger in the U.S. this fall, but supplies of feed grains there are huge and competition stiff.

**FEED BARLEY RUNS INTO TROUBLE** on European markets from low-priced feed grains, including American corn. The U.S. malting market is strong, but more outlets are necessary to move crop. Exports for year will likely be off.

**BEEF PRICES** reflect usual heavy run of fall marketings, although increased shipments to U.S. help. Good grades of feeder stock are in strong demand in U.S. While this helps farmers selling feeders, margins on fed cattle may be smaller next year.

**HOG MARKETINGS WILL INCREASE** this month and prices will decline, but will remain well above price support levels. The hog-barley ratio last summer was especially favorable and pork supplies are bound to increase.

**FLAXSEED PRICES COULD STRENGTHEN** this fall and winter. Canadian farmers now control bulk of marketable world supplies. Right now markets are sluggish as remainder of recent large U.S. and Argentine sales are digested.

**DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES IMPROVE** as demand overtakes supplies for some products. Fluid milk and butter prices are rising. A word of caution--outlook for the small dairy herd producing cream is still for a lot of hard work and meager profits.

**POTATO SUPPLIES ARE DOWN** in both Canada and U.S. and prices should rise slightly this month. Prices are already firm in West, but still weak in Maritimes where supplies are more plentiful.

**APPLES ARE ABUNDANT** but with careful marketing prices may hold around last year's levels. The market will be tricky however, as U.S. supplies are large.

**GRASS AND CLOVER SEED PRICES** are generally lower this fall and chances of much improvement are slight. Heavy grass crop in U.S. after drought relieved pasture requirement and lessened seed demand.

**THE TURKEY EMBARGO** and price support will help stabilize the industry this winter. Storage stocks now are near past peaks. Market heavy birds as soon as ready, to cut overhead. Kill and hold lighter birds for price rise later.

**EGG PRICES WILL DECLINE** from now until January as marketings increase. Prices may be resting on price floor by December. Storage stocks were never higher.

PIONEER PREFERRED  
AND FED EXCLUSIVELY



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PROVED MORE  
PROFITABLE  
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—says George Miskiman,  
Palermo, Ont.

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PURITONE AND  
PIONEER SUCK-  
LING PIG RATIONS  
—NO MILK—THE  
SOW WAS SICK  
AT BIRTH

Pictured left to right are Dr. I. R. Sparling, Director of Nutrition and Veterinary Service for Pioneer Feeds; William A. Gregg, Pioneer Feed Representative and George Miskiman, looking over the litter of 20 healthy pigs that were raised entirely on Pioneer Pig Puritone and Pioneer Suckling Pig Ration. The sow, sick at farrowing time, had no milk.

With Pioneer Pig Puritone supplementing the sow's milk, big thrifty pigs are ready for weaning at 4 to 5 weeks. With a sick sow and no milk, George Miskiman, Palermo, Ontario, started the 20 new born pigs right on Pioneer Pig Puritone and water. He successfully raised every pig. They did so well that at 56 days of age, 4 days after the above picture was taken, a customer purchased the entire litter for \$300—an average of \$15 per pig.

All Pioneer Hog rations are now formulated to grow thrifty pigs, fast and on a minimum of feed. Like Pioneer Broiler Rations, they are high in efficiency, high in energy and highly fortified to make the greatest amount of profit over feed cost.

George Miskiman is one of the best pig feeders. In all his lengthy experience, he finds Pioneer Hog rations make him the most profit.

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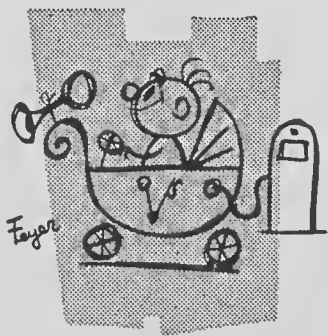
FEEDS

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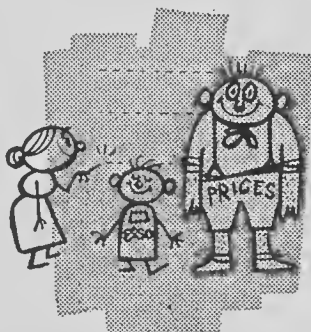
they'd be  
cheaper by the gallon



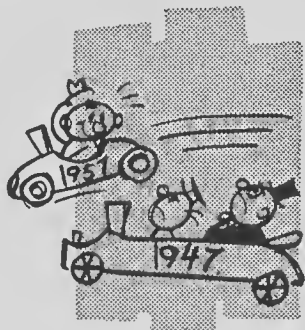
It costs plenty to raise a family these days. But if youngsters, like your car, ran on gasoline you'd be better off.



Want to know why? Today everything costs more, including the scores of things a growing family needs. Gasoline costs more, too.



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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



## WHAT'S HAPPENING



[Guide photo] Certified seed potatoes being graded for export at McCain Brothers, East Florenceville, N.B. The frostproof plant has a storage capacity of 40,000 bbls.

### 1,000 CARLOADS FOR EXPORT

Seed potatoes from the Maritimes are moving rapidly into the export trade this year, with the facilities of McCain Brothers of East Florenceville, New Brunswick, taxed to capacity in an effort to fill one of the largest orders ever received in this country.

Orders for 1,000 carloads of certified seed will be filled from the potato farms of N.B. and P.E.I. As the new crop began to come from the ground in mid-September, it was directed into the sheds at McCains for grading and packaging. Completed carlots of potatoes will be hauled by rail to St. John, N.B., for transfer to ships and transport to Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina and Cuba. All orders must be filled by December 5. The McCain firm is one of the fastest growing enterprises in the Maritimes. Organized to grow, handle and process potatoes and a host of other crops, it is operated by four McCain brothers who are New Brunswick natives.

"Each one of these importing countries," Bob McCain told The Country Guide, "wants a different package, label, and size of potato. Their demands provide us with plenty of headaches in filling orders." He said that some of the orders represented gains from the United States, because a number of the buyers went to Maine last year for their purchases. "Price is the deciding factor in swinging these deals," he added, "and our price looked better."

### RAM ASSISTANCE

A new ram assistance purchase policy, designed to encourage commercial sheep breeders to improve their flocks, has been announced by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Under the policy the Department will pay a portion of the cost of graded or approved rams ordered directly from the Department, or through an approved ram sale. Assistance will amount to \$12 on each ram grading in the "Breeder" or A grade, and \$8 on each ram grading "Com-

mercial" or B grade. Transportation costs to the applicant's shipping point will be paid on rams ordered through the Department.

### PROTEIN CONTENT UP

An average protein content of 13.9 per cent for the 1957 wheat crop was predicted by the Board of Grain Commissioners Laboratory in a preliminary estimate released on September 3. This level is 0.4 per cent above the long-term average, and 1.5 per cent above the protein level of the 1956 crop. The high protein content of the 1957 crop is the result of lower rainfall and higher temperatures than average.

### LARGER MARKET

More immigrants arrived in Canada in the first eight months of 1957 than in any full year since 1913. Officials of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration estimate that arrivals from January 1 to August 31 totalled 225,000, and that total immigration for the current year would reach 275,000.

### FARM FORUM TOPICS

National farm policy has been selected as the topic to open the 18th season of National Farm Radio Forum on November 4. Other topics to be dealt with include: a new look in farm machinery; modern marketing (involving production restrictions, price and income supports and producer marketing); farm credit; import controls; the low income farmer; and, Canada's role in world affairs. Broadcasts will be carried over the CBC Trans-Canada network from 8:30-9:00 p.m. in all provinces (except Newfoundland) every Monday night. Newfoundland broadcasts will be heard from 9:00-9:30 p.m. Farm forum topics will be given a trial run on television this season over CKNX, Wingham, Ont.

### FARM WAGES UP

Average wage rates paid to male hired help on farms continues to increase, according to D.B.S. Between



August 15, 1955, and the same date this year, the average Canadian farm wage per day with board rose from \$5.40 to \$6.00, and without board, from \$6.60 to \$7.40. Current average daily wages range from a high of \$7.30 in Saskatchewan and B.C., to a low of \$5.10 in the Maritimes. On an

annual basis, average farm wage rates with board in eastern Canada rose from \$1,015 in August, 1955, to \$1,120 in August of this year. In western Canada, the rise for the same two-year period was from \$1,165 to \$1,300. (Please turn to page 59)

# Our Editor Retires



Mr. Harold S. Fry

**H**AROLD S. FRY, widely known dean of farm journalists in Canada, retired from his duties on August 31, after 16 years of distinguished and devoted service as a senior editor of The Country Guide.

A man with a deep appreciation and extensive knowledge of all aspects of agriculture and rural life, and an abiding sympathy for farm people and the problems which beset them, he came to be regarded as one whose editorial and journalistic writings were authentic and valuable commentaries on the passing scene.

Mr. Fry has given repeated emphasis to the importance of education, farm management, farm credit, price supports and farm bargaining power through organization, to help meet the long-term needs of the farming industry. He has consistently supported the growth and development of agricultural research and extension and the co-operative movement. But above all else he has tried to contribute to the happiness and welfare of farm people in every way open to him.

From his early days as a farm boy in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, down to the present, Harold Fry has remained an ardent student of his chosen field. He attended the Ontario Agricultural College and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1914. For three years after graduation he lectured in horticulture at the O.A.C., leaving there in 1917 to join the editorial staff of the Canadian Countryman in Toronto. Following a short sojourn with this publication, he spent 10 years on the editorial staff

of The Farmer's Advocate. For most of the period he lived in London, Ont., as associate editor, though for a year and a half he served in Winnipeg as editor of The Advocate's western edition. Answering an invitation in 1927, he moved to Regina, Sask., to become director of publicity for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool shortly after it was formed. He served in this capacity until 1932, when he resigned to go into business for himself. He joined the editorial staff of The Country Guide in January, 1941.

Mr. Fry has devoted his life to agriculture, where his high moral fiber and sound judgment have placed him in many positions of leadership and counsel. His activities outside the field of journalism are too numerous to give in detail, but a few will serve to show the respect in which he has been held. Perhaps the honor that is dearest to his heart was being elected President and Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada — this country's 3,200-member-strong professional agricultural organization. Mr. Fry has also served as a member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture policy committee, and as a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba. He was a founder and president of both the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture and the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists.

In his personal life he has been an enthusiastic gardener and photographer, and a very wide reader. He and Mrs. Fry have two daughters, one the busy wife of a Winnipeg clergyman, and the other a social worker at Portage la Prairie, Man.

While Mr. Fry has officially ended his career with this publication, we are pleased to relate that if his plans materialize, he will embark on another important undertaking, which, when completed, will undoubtedly become a landmark of Canadian agricultural literature.

The Public Press Limited has been proud to have a man of Mr. Fry's caliber work in and head the Editorial Department of The Country Guide. We are certain many of The Guide readers will wish to join with us in saying, "congratulations on a job well done." Best wishes for continued success, health and happiness go to Mr. Fry and his family with this tribute.



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## Inco Research helps Canada grow



These men are examining a "test spool". It is used by Inco to broaden the knowledge of the effects of corrosion on metals. The spool is made up of a number of small discs of different metals and exposed to

conditions that cause corrosion in industry... chemical solutions and vapours, for example. At Inco's laboratories the nature and extent of corrosion of these specimens is determined. The results are freely

available to industry. Already, Inco has accumulated in such ways over 150,000 items of corrosion information. And new tests are constantly being made not only in Canada but throughout the world.

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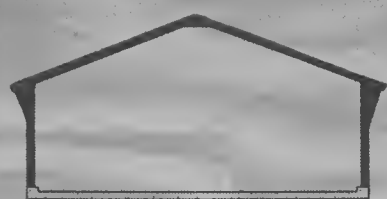


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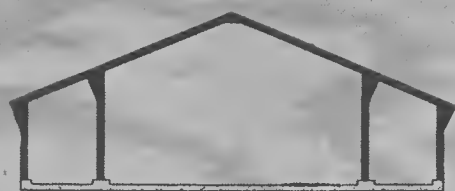
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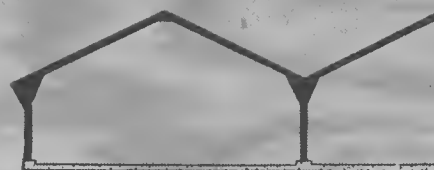




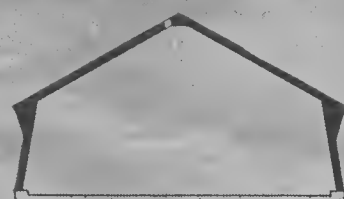
Vertical Walls



Lean-to on Each Side



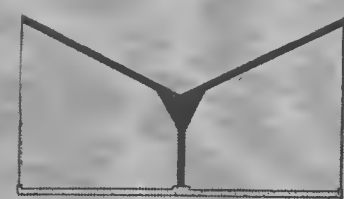
Cantilever Shelter



Battered Walls



Open Side



Butterfly Roof

*Whatever farm buildings you need,  
rigid frame construction can suit the  
purpose at low cost, and with*

# NOTHING INSIDE BUT SPACE

by C. V. FAULKNER and DON BARON

SHOWING a visitor around his place, a farmer in southern Alberta pointed to the veritable forest of posts sprouting from the floor of his new pole-type loose housing barn, and said in sheer exasperation, "Every time I have to clean this building out those blankety-blank posts get in my way. If I thought this roof would stay up, I'd get a saw and cut them all down."

He could've cut them down too, if the roof had been supported by a relatively new development, called a rigid frame structure. In fact, no center poles would've been needed in the first place. Rigid frame buildings are a farmer's dream come true, because they're economical, easy to construct, and have nothing inside but space.

In southwestern Ontario, where meetings have been called by various lumber dealers to describe this new building, farmers have turned out in record numbers. The Alberta Department of Agriculture thought so much of the idea they gave it a plug in their weekly extension bulletin: "Farm Notes," and the research engineer of an Edmonton lumber firm has come up with a pre-fabricated rigid frame

## RIGID FRAMES CAN BE USED FOR

Conventional barns  
Loose housing  
Milking parlors  
Poultry houses  
Range shelters  
Machinery sheds  
Garages  
Warehouses  
Curling rinks

farm structure to sell as a complete package deal.

THE building was developed by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of B.C., under the sponsorship of the Plywood Manufacturers Association of British Columbia. Rigid frames are arches



[Guide photos]  
A farmer, two neighbors and three carpenters erected this 100- by 32-foot building in 10 hours, at one dollar a square foot, including carpenters' wages.

*This poultry house is a striking example of how rigid frame construction enables one to make the fullest use of a space without any obstructions.*



constructed by joining four straight pieces of lumber together with triangular plywood sections, which are called gussets. They can be made in either vertical or battered (sloped) wall patterns from material available at any lumber dealer. Once the initial arches are in place, the remaining ones go up quickly and easily—plywood sheathing nailed on as you progress acts as a firm brace to hold the arches in position.

"Two men should be able to complete a 30- by 60-foot building in about two weeks," states Alberta Extension Engineer, Charlie Cheshire. "Using plywood as the only outside layer serves a three-fold purpose—sheathing, weatherproofing, and bracing. Except for windows and doors, hardly any cutting is necessary, which reduces waste to a minimum."

Agricultural engineers have had their eyes on various "clear span" structures for a long time. But the big problem facing them was to get construction costs down to the level of the average farmer's pocketbook. Let's take a look at the cost of this rigid frame building.

Vivien Pierce, who is a V.L.A. farmer from Essex County, Ontario, inspected a demonstration building in

his area, and decided it was just the type he needed for his poultry flock. With the help of three carpenters and two neighbors, he was able to erect a 100- by 32-foot structure in about 10 hours, including just about all of the plywood sheathing too.

The actual cost to him was under \$3,200, or about \$1 per square foot. This included wages for the three carpenters, ready-mixed cement for the foundation (it has a dirt floor), and the windows, which he was able to make himself. The result was a strong, easy-to-clean hen house, allowing a space of two square feet per bird, at a cost of less than \$2 apiece. All the building needed for completion was a coat of paint, plus nests, roosts, and other interior fittings, which Pierce could make at his leisure.

This is how the job was done. First step was to lay a concrete foundation to support the beams of heavy planking. Next came on-the-spot construction of the rigid frame arches. For nailing the arches together, a jig was set up on the bottom of a wagon rack (sides removed), which enabled the men to work standing up. Plywood gussets were used at the joints of each

(Please turn to page 33)



DON BARON reports on

# New Beef Program

**While 4-H Feeder Calf Club members try to cut costs, cattlemen keep close watch on results**

**I**F there is a future for beef cattle in Ontario's Bruce County, 4-H members there are going to find out about it. These young people have been watching their dads sell off the old dual-purpose herds and turn to feeder cattle, straight dairying, or some other line. Even the parents are not just too sure what the best alternative to the old program might be. But with the parents changing their type of farming, the 4-H'ers, who used to baby their calves along on nurse cows and special care, are changing too.

Agricultural Representative George RAN laid out for them last year a brand new program designed to come up, not with the fanciest calves in the world, but with some facts and figures on beef raising. Now, the entire community is following the program in the hope of finding out if there are lessons to be learned.

Mr. Gear saw the need of a new kind of club—Feeder Calf Club—when farm management surveys on district farms showed that the old cow-calf proposition, which had been the backbone of the area's agriculture for years, wasn't paying off. His figures showed that district farmers could buy steers more cheaply than they could raise them.

"We are looking for alternatives to the cow-calf business now," he said. "The old cheese and dairy factories have lost their standings in this district. Even so, our cattle population has been growing, because more people are feeding steers."

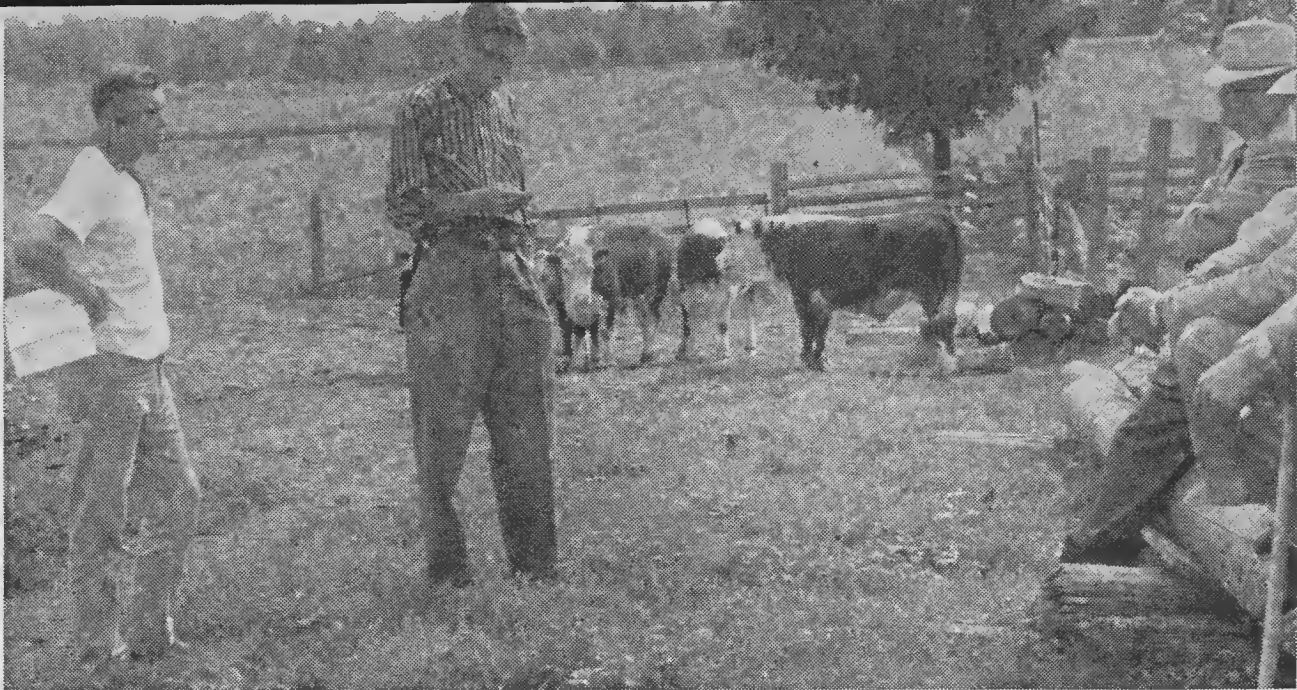
The way he sees it, there are bigger profits to be made in buying calves and finishing them in about a year, than in buying yearlings for finishing.

The 4-H program was started last fall when 13 club members each obtained five calves, weighed them, and set out to finish them. Most of the calves were from the West, but some were home-grown. Each boy kept records on the feed the calves received.

There is so much interest in the project among district cattlemen now, that when a tour of the 13 farms was arranged for July, a cavalcade of 35 cars, carrying well over 100 people, went along to see how the calf-feeding program was turning out. They got an eye-full too. Some of the calves had come along almost to market finish. Some still had months to go before they would make brandable carcasses. Some feeding methods looked as if they were paying off, while others looked discouraging.

Some pet theories on cattle raising were pretty well explored that day too. The talk was on the feed value of corn silage, the place of stilbestrol in the ration, the way to turn early-spring, high-protein grass to most profitable use, and the need for more grain later in the summer as the grass hardened, and the cattle approached market finish.

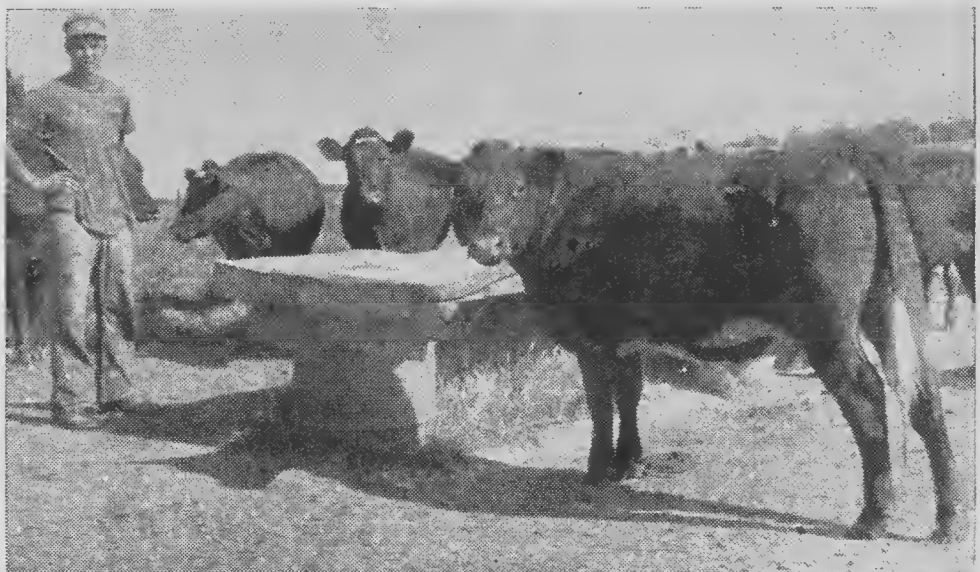
When the year is over, the final story will be told. But meanwhile, these 4-H members are hot on the trail of efficient feeding methods. V



ARTHUR McKAGUE (left) got over a pound a day gain on yearling steers in winter. The visiting cattlemen are told about his feeding methods, including the use of stilbestrol. [Guide photos



BURTON COLLINS found gains on fertilized pasture cheaper than winter feeding for these western calves. They also got grain and concentrates.



GEORGE MAXWELL fed each of his home-raised Shorthorns daily, over winter, on 14 pounds of corn silage and 10 pounds of hay, in addition to grain and concentrate.



RON KUNTZ shows western steers which cost 20½ cents in November. Fed 5 pounds of grain and concentrates all winter, they gained over 2 pounds a day on grass and grain.



JIM CONVAY got calf gains of one and a third pounds a day over winter. His dad may go into the beef feeding business if the program pays off.



# Is Stilbestrol Doing the Job?

## FARMERS TEST . . .



[Guide photos

*A high quality ration of grain, oat-pea silage, alfalfa hay, and molasses is fed at this Nobleford, Alta., feedlot. Operators feel stilbestrol added to rations does not pay off for all stock, but may improve poor gainers.*

**C**ATTLE feeding is a highly speculative game. An error in judgment while buying, careless management, improper timing of sales, or a bit of bad luck, can quickly wipe out that vital margin of profit represented by weight put on by the animals during the feeding period. Because of this, feeder men are always on the lookout for something which will add extra pounds in a hurry.

When stockmen in the United States began to get an increased gain rate with a synthetic female hormone named diethylstilbestrol, or "DES" as it is commonly called, Canadian feeders clamored to have the stuff authorized in this country. Now that the hormone has been in use here for over a year, it's hard to find a feeder who hasn't at least given it a try. Some believe it has added to their profits, others aren't too sure, and a few have stopped feeding "DES" altogether. Many feel that a Canadian regulation, which forces cattlemen to buy the hormone mixed in a costly feed supplement, is preventing them from profiting by the discovery. Some Western feeders, who live in an area where lots of cheap wheat is available, are sure they can get more economical gains with grain.

In the United States, where regulations (as in Canada) prohibit the feeding of "DES" to cattle weighing under 600 pounds, introduction of the hormone has had a marked effect on the cattle cycle. It encouraged the feeding of heavy steers the first year, and discouraged it the next. More big steers on the American market meant more beef, just at a time when dried-out Southern ranchers were unloading a record number of cattle. This caused heavy steer prices to plummet in the second year—an effect felt almost immediately in Canada, when between 5,000 and 6,000 U.S. steers were sold on this side of the line. Which gives some idea of the impact of stilbestrol on the industry, and points up the delicate balance that governs profit and loss on the feeder market.

**T**O find out how the hormone was performing on the average feedlot, The Country Guide queried operators in the big feeder areas of Alberta and Ontario. The supervisor of a feeder association at Lethbridge, Alberta, estimates that over 40 per cent of the members of his organization used stilbestrol last winter, while in Ontario it proved to be

## AND TALK . . .



*Farmer Bert Shepley (r.), Highgate, Ont., talks over the beef business with visitor Murton Scott.*

easier to find farmers who were feeding the hormone than to find those who were not.

One of the most enthusiastic stilbestrol users in the West is John Pahara, who has converted his Lethbridge, Alberta, farm into a year-round feedlot operation. "It's stilbestrol that keeps me in business," he maintains, and he's willing to come up with some figures to prove it.

John operates on a short-term feeding basis whenever possible, and has cattle moving to market at regular intervals. His feeding period ranges from 45 to 100 days, but averages out at about 84 days. In one 45-day period, a group of heifers, weighing about 626 pounds apiece at the start, gained an average of 2.95 pounds a day, some 760-pound (average) steers gained about 3.5 pounds a day, and two little cows topped 4.0 pounds a day. Over a longer feeding period, the average gain for the feedlot appears to be about 2.85 pounds per animal per day.

Pahara believes he has gained in three ways by feeding "DES": lower feed costs, increased daily gains, and decreased stock losses. In an area where sugar beet pulp and molasses is plentiful as a feed supplement, he has been able to register better gains at less cost with a commercial feed supplement containing stilbestrol.

## Here are some of the answers as told to Guide Field Editors, Cliff Faulknor and Don Baron

Before "DES" was authorized here, John fed his animals 1.75 pounds of dry pulp and one-third of a pound of molasses apiece per day, at 1.5 cents and one cent a pound, respectively—or a total feed supplement cost of 2.95 cents a day. In addition, they each consumed 18 pounds of grain per day, plus all the hay they wanted. The average gain for the feeding period was about 2.65 pounds a day. Last summer, feeding a group of cattle a commercial feed supplement containing stilbestrol (10 mg. per pound) at a rate of one-third of a pound per animal per day, he obtained an average daily gain of 2.85 pounds, at a cost of less than two cents apiece per day. But, during this period, the cattle consumed only 12 pounds of grain each per day, as well as all the pea vine hay they could eat.

Pahara also credits the hormone with cutting stock losses by "toning up" the animals' systems. He lost two animals in the first group, and none in the bunch fed stilbestrol. Although it must be pointed out here that the former were fed over winter, and represented a larger group of animals confined in the same amount of space.

**F**ARTHER north, in Calgary, feeder Eion Chisholm, who is also secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association, feels sure he got a terrific boost feeding "DES" to his heifers, but not much when he fed it to his steers. As for the economics of feeding the stuff mixed in a high protein feed supplement (costing about 5.3 cents per animal per day when fed at one pound per day), he's not so sure he couldn't have done just as well financially by feeding grain at 1.5 cents per animal per day.

Says Chisholm, "Many cattle feeders, like myself, only guess at the starting weight of their stock. Some weren't feeding a balanced ration in the first place, so naturally they got a big boost when they fed "DES" in a high quality feed mixture. Without a control group to measure them by, how can they be sure it's the hormone that did the trick?"

One Calgary feeder, who turns out about 4,000 head a year, agrees that "DES" will add pounds, but he's just as sure that he can make more money by not feeding it at all. This operator fed the hormone the first year it (Please turn to page 34)

## AND THINK ABOUT IT



*John Pahara, year-round feedlot operator at Lethbridge, Alta., thinks "DES" keeps him in business.*



# Queen's Farms

*Farmers welcome Queen Elizabeth to Canada this month as one who is herself a farm owner and tenant farmer*

**T**HE Queen's interest and concern in things agricultural is evident from the fact that she rarely stays in Windsor Castle without paying a visit to her two holdings there, the Royal Dairy Farm and Shaw Farm. Her Majesty carries on the plan, formulated by her late father, by which the two Royal farms are worked as highly productive units. Not only do they supply the Royal Household, but have now reached the state in which both stock and produce can be sold on the open market.

It was George III who converted some 1,500 acres in Windsor Great Park, a former hunting forest of marsh and scrub, into farm land. In 1951, the late King George VI called in Mr. Frank Sykes, one of England's most progressive farmers, to formulate a scheme whereby the Royal farms could play a part in the food production drive of post-war Britain. Six years later, the results of sound commercial planning are obvious and with an expenditure of money no greater than would have been permissible on any farm of similar size in the country.

Since 1951, practically the whole of the 650 acres have been under the plow. This was no easy task, because the soil at Windsor has many variations (alluvial silt on gravel subsoil, and heavy London clay) and flooding, too, presents its hazards.

**T**HE rotation practiced is one in which two straw crops (one of winter oats following winter wheat) are followed by a clearing crop of roots, chiefly kale, after which come two further straw crops, spring wheat and barley, the last being undersown to yield the three-year ley. In dry years the land is ideal for barley growing, yielding up to 96 bushels to the acre. In 1955 the Queen's Farms won first prize for the best sample grown in Berkshire in the National Malting Barley competition and placed third in the ten Home Counties.

Apart from the cash crops of barley and wheat, the cropping program is mainly devised for the provision of feeding stuffs for the dairy herds of Ayrshire and Jersey cattle and their other stock. ✓

by  
**SYDNEY  
MOORHOUSE**



*Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip admire addition to the Windsor Jersey herd.*

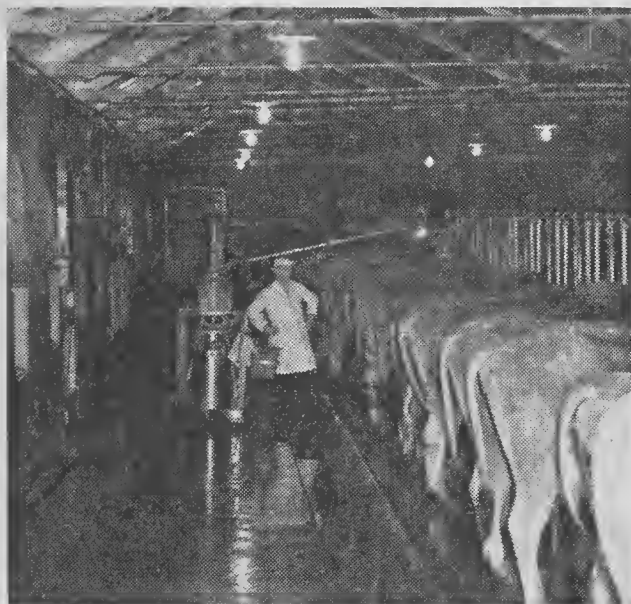


*Above: Pedigreed Large Whites, TB tested.*

*Below: 42 Jerseys averaged 886 gals. '55-'56.*



*Ayrshire herd (45-cow 305-day average—1,160 gal.) consists of pedigree cattle of commercial type. Summer production is off grass. Oats and concentrates are fed when cattle are indoors during winter.*



*Poultry at Shaw Farm. Sussex X Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorn X Rhode Island Reds produce some 900 eggs per day. Culls and a flock of capons are fattened for table use.*





# OLD CHRIS

by RALPH HEDLIN

THE winter wind was whistling and moaning around the eaves of our house the first time I saw Old Chris. It was late afternoon on a wintry day soon after my sixth birthday. My dad and mother were sick with the flu, and I was sitting in front of a window blowing on it and rubbing with my fingers to keep a peephole open. When I peered through the hole I could see churning snow, which faded out the barn so that it was a hazy monster enveloped in the blizzard.

"Someone's comin'," I said.

"Impossible," said my dad. "No one'd be out in this blizzard."

I peered again. "He's right up to the door. He's walking on snowshoes."

A moment later a tall, angular man, his grizzled whiskers caked with frost, walked into the kitchen. He beat his jacket, and the snow sizzled on the walls of the hot stove.

"Howdy. How're y'all?"

"Chris! What're you doing out in the blizzard?"

"Heerd there was sickness in the house. I thought I'd walk over and do the chores."

"Chris! You walked three miles through this storm to—"

"Where's the milk buckets?" Picking them up he rattled out through the door and, back at my peephole, I watched the blizzard swallow him.

"Three miles here, three miles back!" My dad, sitting by the stove and shivering with the flu, was talking to himself. "Sixty-five years old and he walks over here—"

"It's like Old Chris." There was a catch in mother's voice. "It's just like him." She got up and moved over to a cupboard and took the coffee pot. "I'll put on some coffee. He'll want to get right back to do his own chores."

Old Chris had his coffee and then went back to do his own work. And for three days, until my dad was recovered, he slugged through the drifts four times a day to do our evening and morning chores.

BY last fall I had travelled this same route many times myself. From the time I was big enough to shoot I would walk through the valley that separated our place from that of Old Chris. Old Chris'd get out his .22 and we'd hunt squirrels. Later it was deer. And evenings I'd go over and see Old Chris after I got bigger. I'd talk to him but I'd be watching his granddaughter, Patricia, out of the corner of my eye.

It was Patricia I went to see three days before the deer season opened last year. We were going to town to see the Saturday night movie.

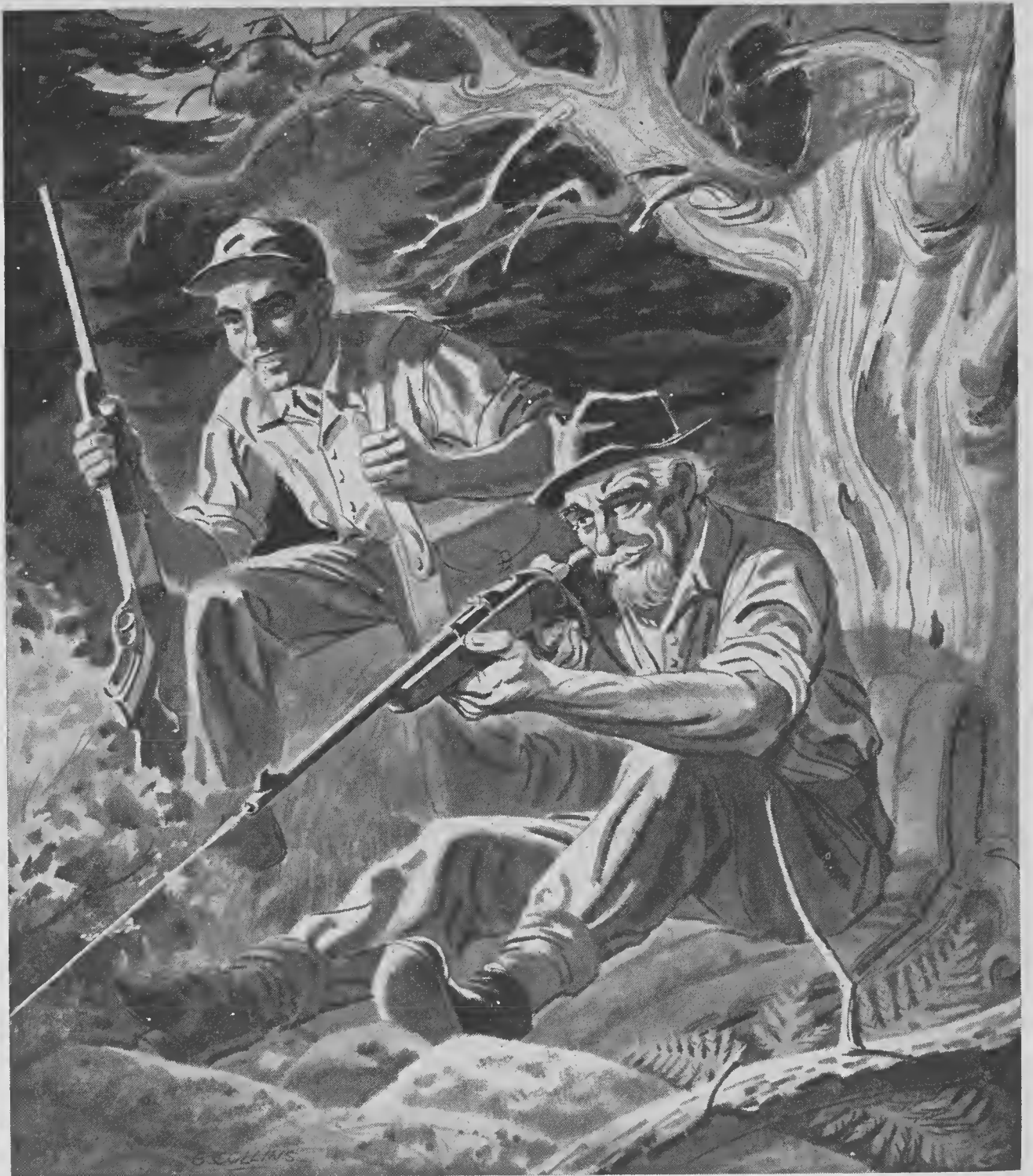
"Boy," Old Chris said to me when I came in. "The season's open Tuesday."

"On the tenth. That's right, Chris." Everyone called him Chris.

"Can you be here opening morning?"

"Yeh, sure, but—"

Mrs. Barker cut me off. "Now, dad, we've been through all this. You're not well. You simply



*A hunt can be a real event in any man's life, but it was more than just another deer that this old master was aiming at*

mustn't go chasing out into the woods, and coming back with double pneumonia!"

There was fire in Old Chris's eye. "Ain't any sprout telling me what I'll do or what I'll not do. Ain't missed a deer season in forty-five years. Ain't missin' this one." Old Chris grunted.

"Now, dad—"

"King Rack still around, I guess?" Old Chris looked at me.

"Oh, sure. I saw him last week. Down by Gellmon's Creek."

"Good," said Old Chris. "Maybe I'll decide to take him this fall."

Just then Patricia came in. She ran her hand gently through Old Chris's white hair and kissed him lightly on the cheek. "Now grandpa," she said. "You do as mother says."

PATRICIA didn't look at me, but I looked at her. Nineteen years old and about five four, she was built the way all girls ought to be. She had the Irish red hair with soft, creamy skin. But she had snapping green Irish eyes, and the temper of the Irish, too.

Old Chris broke in on my thoughts. "You take note, young feller," he said. "Man gets one woman and first thing he knows he's gettin' a herd of 'em. Overrun the place. Think they own it. Think they own him, too."

Patricia stamped her foot. "Grandpa, you—"

Old Chris's eyes twinkled. "Hand me that gun off the wall before you go, girl. Got to oil her for Tuesday morning."

I reached for the rifle. We left him sitting in his big chair, covers tucked around his legs, polishing the butt of his deer rifle on the corner of a woollen blanket. Old Chris looked as if he hadn't a care in the world.

SOON found I had cares enough for both of us. I hadn't worked up enough courage to try and hold Patricia's hand yet. It didn't look as if I was moving in that direction. She was worried about Old Chris and figured—rightly enough, as far as that goes—that if I wasn't around he'd not be so set on hunting. With a family crisis blowing up, I was caught in a cone of cross-fire.

I didn't know how to get off the spot. I certainly didn't want to do anything Patricia didn't favor. But I owed a lot of loyalty to Old Chris.

The stickler was Old Chris's health. He was well past eighty and a few months before his legs had been hit hard with arthritis. He hobbled along with a stick. If his legs got cold, the arthritis got worse. And the doctor didn't like him walking too far for fear of his heart as well as his joints.

This didn't amount to a pinch of snuff with Old Chris. "I'm alive, ain't I?" he'd ask, "I ain't got arthritis in my shootin' eye, have I? It ain't in my trigger finger, is it?"

You couldn't deny it.

"All right, then, I'm still a huntin' man," he'd conclude.

The main argument was, of course, King Rack. I figured I knew that if Old Chris'd taken King Rack the fall before he'd of been satisfied to hang up his gun.

(Please turn to page 35)

Illustrated by Gordon Collins

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# Land-Judging Competitions Are Here



Gary Herrema gives his assessment of each of four fields, to soils expert W. Campbell of the O.A.C.

*Young farmers learn how to assess fields and soils as a basis for cropping and buying land*

**L**IVESTOCK judging used to be the rage in farm districts. Now, some farm groups are turning to their soil, giving it that same thorough inspection once saved for the cattle or pigs. They are finding out that each

field on the farm has characteristics which make it unique.

York County, Ontario, agricultural representative, Moff Cockburn, explains that, "While most farmers know their farms pretty well, and can tell what crops each field will grow successfully, some people still don't dig their post holes deep enough to see what's underneath the surface." According to Moff, "that's where many of the reasons are found for a poor crop."

**T**HIS fall, land-judging competitions made their debut in Ontario. At one such competition, sponsored by the Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority of York County (additional competitions were sponsored by other conservation authorities), 17 young farmers were peering into pits to study the soil horizons, rubbing topsoil and subsoil in their hands to test the structure and texture, sizing up the topography of the fields, and filling out their score cards.



David Little rubs a subsoil sample in his hand to determine its texture.



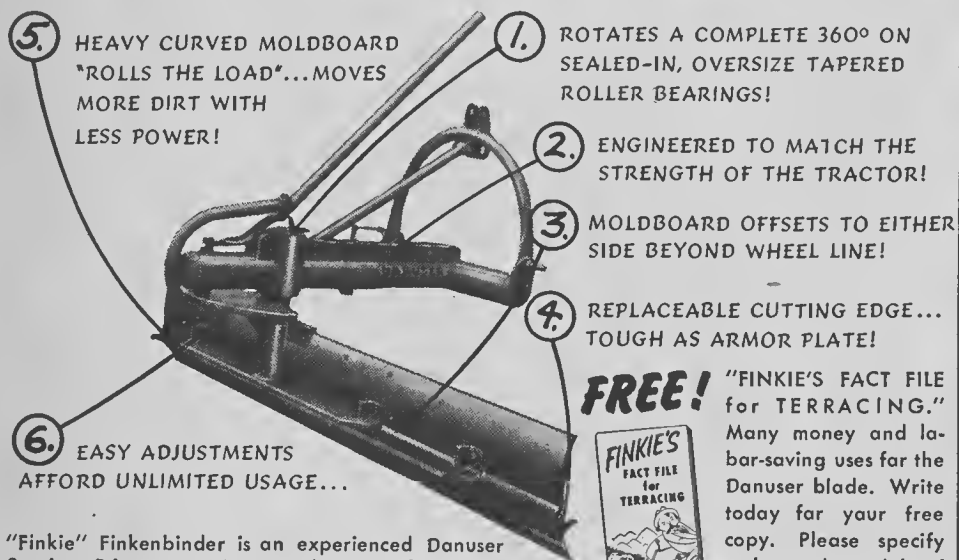
Contestants studying a soil profile at a dug pit. They size up the soil organic matter content, texture and structure, and also consider the field's topography.

*Finkie's  
Fact File*

by M. W. Finkenbinder



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Soil scientists from the Ontario Agricultural College took the group to several farms before the competition was held to coach contestants on how to identify the characteristics of various soils. Then, when they went into the four fields of the Russel Hoover farm at King, they were prepared.

The soil at the Hoover farm was clay. The group found in field two, for instance, that both the topsoil and subsoil were fine-textured, with enough organic matter to give them a crumb or granular structure. But since the soil was clay, percolation of water through it would be slow. However, because the field itself was a gently sloping one, runoff was scored as moderate, and the field was listed as having only a moderate erosion hazard.

Soil expert Bill Campbell from the O.A.C., after listing these characteristics, noted that the field was considered class II type in the land use capability scale, one less than the very best. It had been scored down because of the rolling topography. But he pointed out, too, that the slope was not severe. Anyone farming it well, and who was prepared to use contour cultivation, could completely control erosion. That way, the field would meet just about any farming needs.

As well as judging the four fields, contestants had to discuss the suitability of each for various crops. This proved to be the part of the



*Ed Hopkins, one of 17 young farmers who participated, examines topsoil.*

exercise that really determined whether they understood the value of soil judging. For example, they were asked to discuss the potentiality of each field for unrestricted growing of three crops: corn, fall wheat, and alfalfa.

They had to talk about the advantage of crumb structure over heavy massive, and which of the two is less pervious to water. They had to discuss the signs of poor drainage—the rusty mottled appearance that water-soaked land takes on in profile, as the soil iron is oxidized under water-logged conditions. They had to remember that level fields would be more suitable for continuous corn-growing than hilly ones, because they were less of an erosion hazard. In fact, these young men took a new and thorough look at the soil and found much to learn.

The contest looked to Mr. Cockburn to be one of high potential value.—D.R.B. V

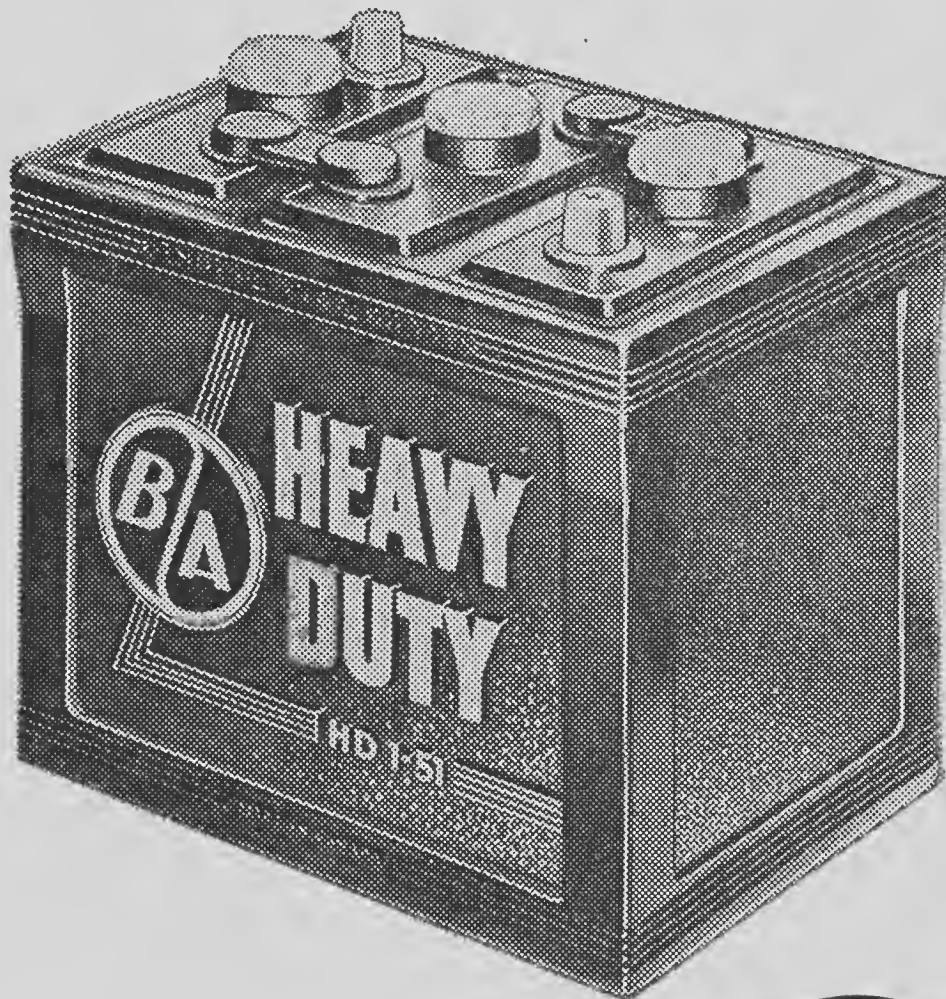
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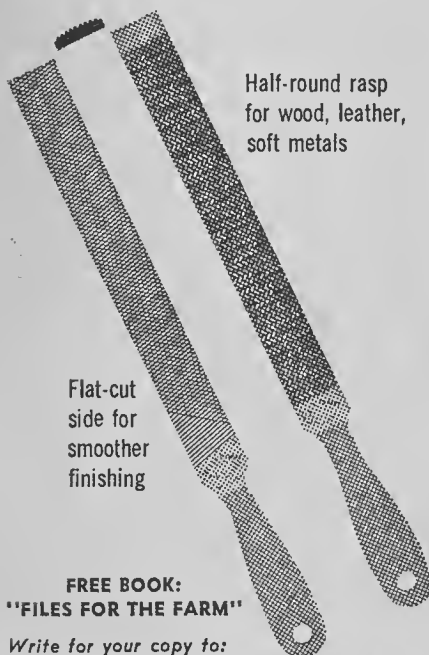
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# ABSORBINE

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### HOG PLAN MOVES ALONG

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture reports that the Ontario hog producers have launched into the second phase of their open-market directional program. Two important orders governing the direction of hogs to assembly points of the Ontario Hog Producers Co-operative, effective September 16, were announced at the organization's annual meeting. One order directs that all hogs produced in the counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Dufferin, Peel and Halton are to be transported and assembled at any of the 11 assembly points of the Co-operative, and the Toronto Stockyards. Another order announced that no person shall buy or sell any hogs which have not been transported to, or assembled at, any of these same points.

Commenting on the orders, James Boynton, secretary, Ontario Hog Producers' Association said, "How successful this next phase of our open-market program is, and how readily the processor and shipper respect the law, is going to depend on how determined we hog producers are to make it work."

### FARM UNION WEEK

The Manitoba Farmers' Union is busily engaged in making plans for "Farm Union Week," slated to commence November 4. A special program is being designed with the following objectives:

1. To create an awareness of the value of farm organizations in the minds of farm people, and to encourage maximum support for organized effort to improve the farmer's lot.
2. To stress the interdependence of farmer, laborer and the businessman.
3. To develop better town and country relations by sponsoring "Town 'n Country Rallies" open to everyone in the community.

Detailed plans of the program are to be placed before M.F.U. Districts at a series of inter-district meetings to be held in mid-October.

### MARKETING BOARD VOTE

Farm organizations in Alberta are planning to conduct an intensive educational program to inform producers about the proposed Egg Marketing Plan, upon which they will be asked to vote in a plebiscite this fall.

Until this year, poultry producers in the province have been blocked in their desire to establish a Producers' Egg Marketing Board, because of the lack of enabling legislation. Such legislation is now in effect, and the poultry organizations, in co-operation with the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers' Union of Alberta, have prepared an Egg Marketing Plan which has been endorsed by the Alberta Government.

Before the government can conduct a plebiscite a list of registered pro-

ducers must be prepared. All producers with 50 or more laying hens will be enumerated and their names will automatically be placed on the list. Producers with 20-50 laying hens will receive a registration form and, if they so desire, they can register and thus be eligible to vote in the plebiscite. Before the plan can become operative it must secure a 51 per cent favorable vote of all registered poultry producers, regardless of whether all who are registered vote or not.

Alberta farm organizations consider such regulations to be extremely rigid and unusual, but hope that their efforts will induce producers to vote one way or the other.

### RAPESEED SUBJECT OF PROTEST

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union has protested against high freight rates and unfavorable tariffs on rapeseed in a submission to the Federal Government. The S.F.U. requested the Government to consider:

1. Establishing a freight rate structure for rapeseed that would be equitable to that for other grains requiring similar facilities and handling.
2. Reviewing the tariffs, import taxes and duties on oil seeds and oilseed products with a view to placing Canadian producers in a competitive position in the home market.

The brief pointed out that the freight rate on rapeseed from Saskatoon to Lakehead is 70 cents per cwt., which compares with a freight charge of 22 cents per cwt. for wheat, oats, barley and rye, and 23½ cents for flax. The S.F.U. maintained that this disparity, coupled with the lack of tariff protection against edible oils and oilseed imports from the U.S., discourages the production of rapeseed—a crop which is an alternative to wheat, and which could make Canada self-sufficient in edible oils.

### FEED GRAINS

The National standing committee on feed grains of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met in Winnipeg late in September with officials of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners.

A major concern of eastern co-operative buyers of feed grains was that congestion of eastern elevators might prevent sufficient feed grain moving to eastern Canada for storage before close of navigation—forcing an all-rail movement at higher rates.

A very slow export movement of grain via the St. Lawrence was recognized as the root of the difficulty. Mr. McIvor, chairman, Canadian Wheat Board, outlined the steps being taken by the Board and his reasons for hoping that a St. Lawrence movement would develop, making room for east-

(Please turn to page 61)

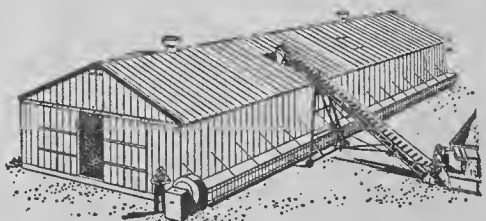
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# Farm Programs Take Shape at Ottawa

by RALPH HEDLIN

THE broad policy lines of the new Government were drawn before the votes were cast on June 10. Indeed, in a recent issue of The Country Guide the general pattern of the Conservative's stated plans for Canada's agriculture was fully discussed. But policies have to be converted into working programs. And for a second time, this reporter proceeded to Ottawa to interview the members of the new Federal Cabinet who are charged with the responsibility of charting farm policy through Parliament.

Ordinarily this would involve only the new Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Douglas Harkness of Calgary. But the recent setting up of the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet has involved three ministers in the selling of grain—the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harkness; the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Gordon Churchill of Winnipeg; and the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Alvin Hamilton of Saskatoon.

"The Minister of Agriculture is as deeply involved in the question of grain surpluses as I am myself," said Mr. Churchill. "The production policies for which he is responsible must be correlated with the sales effort made by the Department of Trade and Commerce."

Mr. Churchill has established his sales objectives. An attempt will be made to sell some 300 million bushels of wheat in the current crop year, an increase of 40 million bushels over the 1956-57 crop year. The Minister, and other officials in Ottawa, are confident it can be achieved. It should be noted that some officials are not as sure as others. However, if the 300 million bushels are sold, the increase when coupled with the decline due to this year's short crop, will cut the surplus by 100 million bushels on July 31, 1958, as compared with 12 months earlier.

"WHEAT in commercial or farm storage is a national asset and I see no need for panic and fire sales," said Hon. Alvin Hamilton. (Nor, indeed, do other members of the Wheat Committee.) "But if it is an asset and, in order to get a good price, we have to wait for sales, we can hardly expect the farmer to carry the full load," concluded Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton did not elaborate, but it was fairly clear that he was referring to cash advances on stored grain. No one in Ottawa would directly indicate the exact proposals regarding cash advances. It is, of course, quite possible that the finer points have not yet been worked out. This much, however, can be predicted with confidence—there will be cash advances, and they will be available on wheat, oats and barley.

Mr. Churchill is anxious that prairie wheat acreage should not rise.

He feels that if it stays close to its present level of approximately 21 million acres, and if sales go as well as he hopes (and expects), that the surplus should be manageable within five years.

No one is talking of an immediate solution to the wheat surplus problem. A Toronto newspaper recently advocated cutting the price of wheat to get rid of the surplus. They suggested that, if necessary, the export price should be slashed to \$1.00 a bushel, presumably for No. 1 Northern. This reporter was unable to find any support in official circles for such an approach.

(Please turn to page 58)

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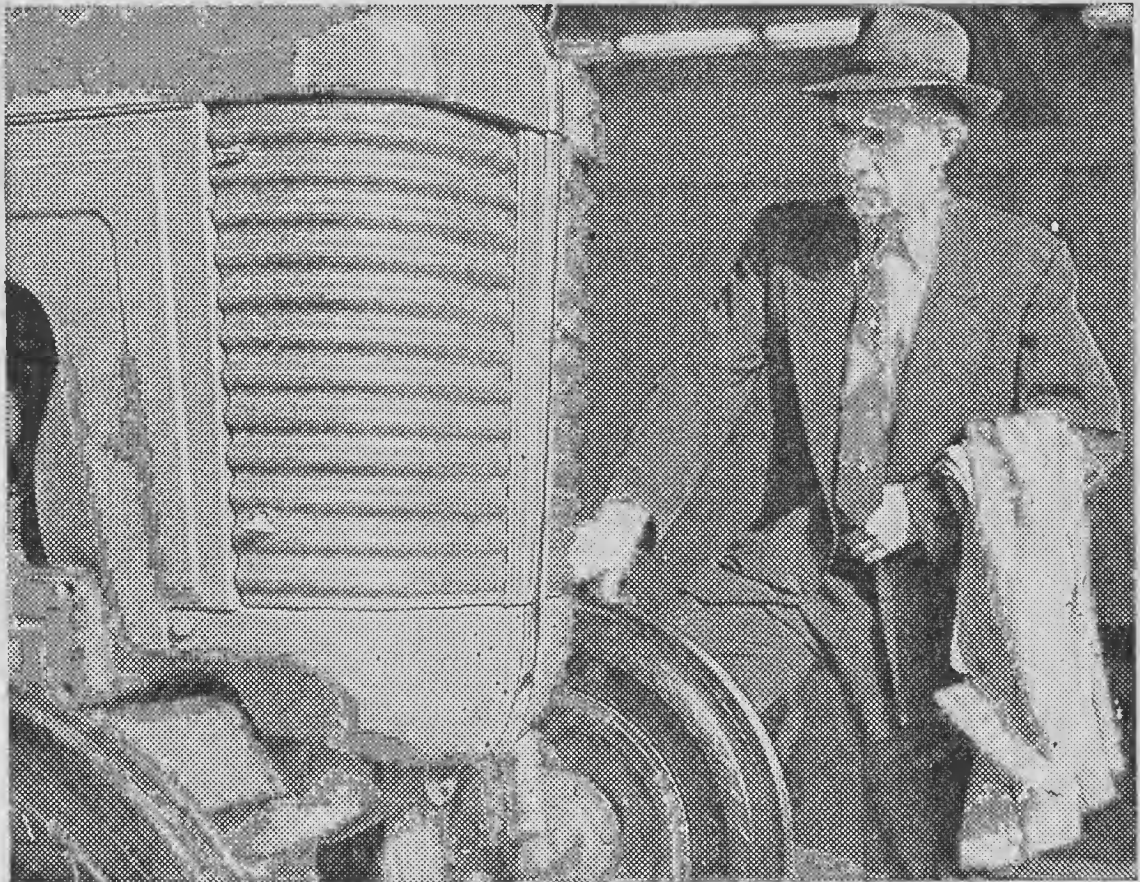
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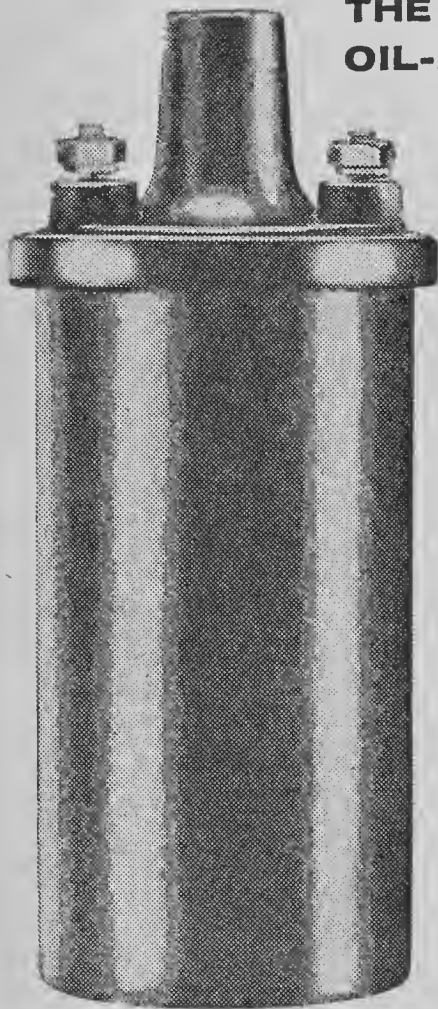
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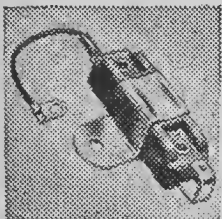
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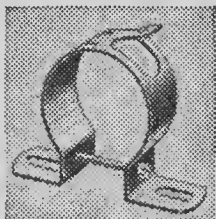
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## LIVESTOCK

# Charolaise On Trial in Ontario



[Jim Rose photo]

*Sir Alto, the Charolaise bull bought as a yearling by the Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association for \$3,000, weighed 1,230 pounds at 13 months of age.*

ONE consequence of the present demand from farmers and ranchers for faster-growing, faster-gaining beef cattle, is the flurry of interest in a new breed, the Charolaise, and while purebreds of this breed will certainly be few and far between in Canada for many years, cross-bred calves sired by Charolaise bulls may be common across Ontario next year.

Animals of this pure white breed that is native to France, have caught the fancy of ranchers and breeders in the United States and in a few places in Canada because of their substantial size. The limited number of animals available on this continent fails to meet present demand, and prices have skyrocketed.

When directors of the Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association in Ontario sniffed the wind last spring to discover that immense interest, they sent their buying committee to the southern United States to locate a good bull. In Texas, the committee paid \$3,000 for Sir Alto, a yearling born in January, 1956, that weighed 1,230 pounds at 13 months of age.

He is in the unit now, and manager Roy Snyder says his semen is being offered to patrons at the regular price, in the hope that some farmers will try him on two or three of their cows so that by another year, they can begin to assess whether this breed has a useful role to play in Canada.

In taking his place at the Waterloo unit, in a strongly dairy district, the Charolaise bull stands with over 60 other bulls, many of which also are beef animals, and frequently used for crossing with dairy cows, by farmers who want beefier calves.

Sir Alto isn't the only Charolaise bull in service in Ontario. About the time he arrived, a herd of the big whites was established at Markham, Ontario, and another A.I. unit is making semen available from one of the bulls in this herd.

Charolaise breeders say that their cattle will make beef faster and cheaper, but Dr. C. Rennie, of the Animal Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, says that they must still be appraised in this country to see whether, and in what respects, they may be superior to the beef breeds now in use.—D.R.B. V

## Grub Killer Now on the Market

LAST April, The Country Guide announced a new insecticide under the heading "Grub Killer Gets Under the Skin." It was still in the experimental stage at that time, but now it has been accepted provisionally for registration in Canada. It is on the market this fall in sufficient quantity to treat 300,000 cattle, according to latest reports.

Known as ET-57 or Trolene, this grub killer is called a systemic, because it operates through the body fluids of cattle, attacking the grubs from inside. This has the big advantage of destroying the grubs before they break through the skin on the backs of cattle. The insecticide is fed to cattle in bolus form, and experiments are being conducted at Lethbridge, Alta., to find the best method of feeding it.

The best time for treatment is from October to December, after heel fly activity has stopped and before grubs appear in the backs of cattle. It is for cattle only, but not for lactating dairy cows, cattle within 60 days of slaughter, sick animals, where cattle do not have access to water within a few hours, or in cold weather without special precautions.

R. H. Painter, livestock insect liaison officer at Lethbridge, says that other systemic insecticides are being investigated, including 21/199. This is sprayed on a portion of the animal to destroy grubs and lice. It is ab-



## LIVESTOCK

sorbed through the skin and later into the body fluid. Therefore it acts in a similar way to the bolus, but without the need for getting cattle to swallow it.

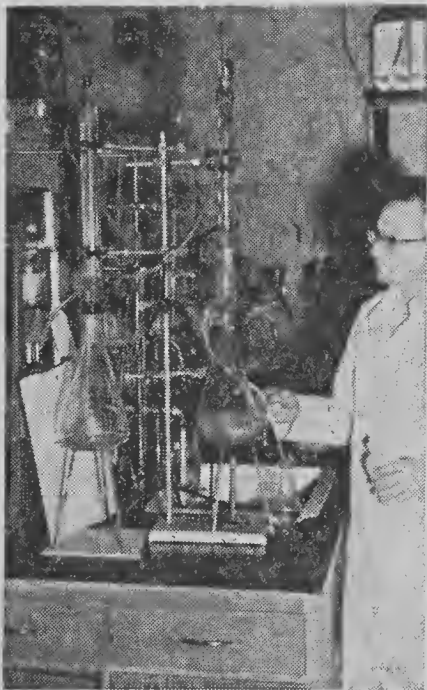
In regard to the Trolene bolus, a warning is issued to cattlemen to read the instructions on the label carefully and to follow them exactly. V

## Some Forage May Not Be Good Enough

THE low quality of the native hay harvested in many areas in 1957 will mean the need for more supplements to be fed to growing livestock this winter. If the color of the hay is fairly green, it will likely be good enough for mature animals. But a lot of this year's hay will not have enough protein to produce the kind of gains you want in younger stock.

Take a good look at your fodder supplies when preparing for winter feeding, advises Erle Roger, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. If the quality is low, be prepared to feed growing stock supplements. The recommended ration is one-half to one pound of protein supplement daily, using the 32 per cent commercial supplement, or linseed oil cake meal. V

## Beware of Frozen Flax



[Guide photo] Technician Paul Siugzdinis tests flax in the digesting apparatus.

ANY sudden halt in the normal growth of flax, such as that caused by severe drought or frost, will result in a build-up of prussic acid (hydro-cyanic) in the whole plant. This could cause serious losses to farmers who feed frozen flax to their livestock, or allow the animals to graze the stubble of a flax field that was hit by frost before the crop matured. Prussic acid is a deadly poison, even if consumed in small amounts.

Frozen flax plants, collected last fall by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta., were found to contain three times the toxic level of this poison. Because it is impossible to tell by its appearance if a flax plant is dangerous or not, farmers are advised

to have a sample of their crop analyzed before feeding it to their stock.

In Alberta, this service is provided by the Provincial Soil and Feed Testing Laboratory, located at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, for a nominal fee of one dollar per sample. The laboratory also analyzes hay, silage and feed samples to determine the moisture, protein, calcium, and phosphorus content. For grains, this includes the percentage of crude fat and ash in the sample, while a hay analysis gives the crude fibre, ash,

and carotene content (the latter only if requested, in which case an extra dollar is charged).

Frost doesn't reduce the protein value of wheat or oats to any great extent, but has an adverse effect on their energy value.

When preparing a sample to submit for analysis, farmers should make sure it is truly representative of the crop being fed to the stock. Keeping flax from losing its normal concentration of prussic acid requires special care. If the sample is left to dry in

the barn for a while before it is sent in, the analysis will show a much lower poison content than really exists.

An example of the deadliness of prussic acid is the fact that the University keeps as many flax samples as possible in protective polythene bags to prevent a build-up of the poison in the air of the laboratory itself. There's always a chance that some of the plants being handled will become crushed or bruised, and give off enough cyanide gas to endanger the staff. V

### FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH LARSON & SON, HELENA, MONTANA

## "Feeds with 'Stilbosol'... great thing for the cattle-feeding business"

by Eugene S. Hahnel

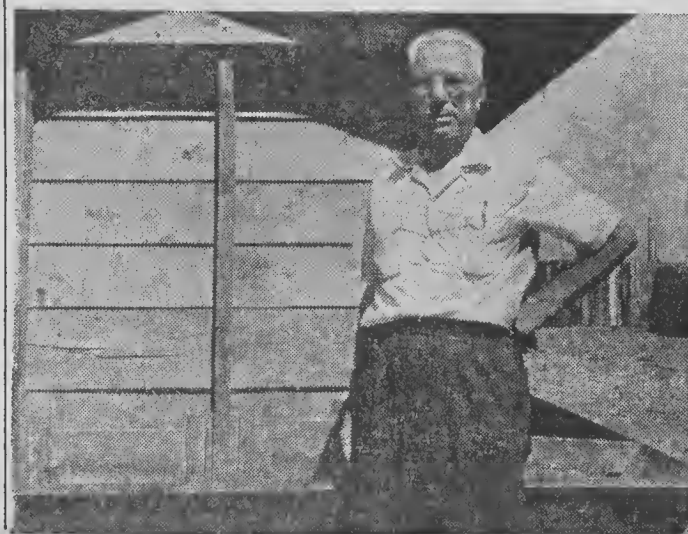


The Larsons were able to observe closely the gain-boosting, cost-cutting effects of 'Stilbosol'-fortified rations—from feedlot to carcass. The younger Larson (right) says, "Faster and more economical gains are very important to all feeders in years like the one just past, where feeding margins have been slim." Their fat cattle dressed out very well.



J. E. (Einer) Larson and Henry Enochson, feed manufacturer's representative, look over records on cattle fed 'Stilbosol' supplements.

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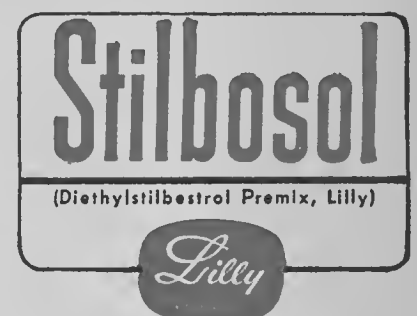
Today, Mr. Larson is still active in the management of his modern plants at Helena and Great Falls. He also devotes much time to his company's beef-feeding operations. His son, J. E. (Einer) Larson, keeps the records and supervises feeding.

**3.03 pounds daily gain with 'Stilbosol'**—Last spring, the Larsons put 34 head of mixed-breed steers on a ration of rolled barley, beet pulp, and supplement fortified with 'Stilbosol.' "These cattle averaged 3.03 lbs. daily gain over a 93-day feeding period," J. E. Larson reported. "We noticed that they were very quiet in the feedlot. We have found no difference in the dressing percentage or killing quality of our cattle since going on feeds with 'Stilbosol.'"

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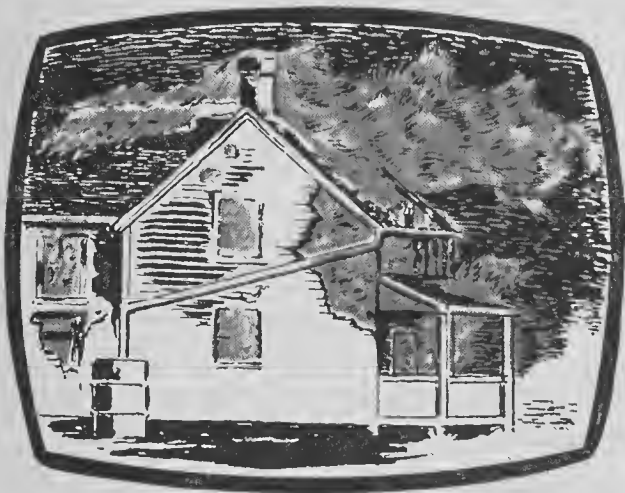
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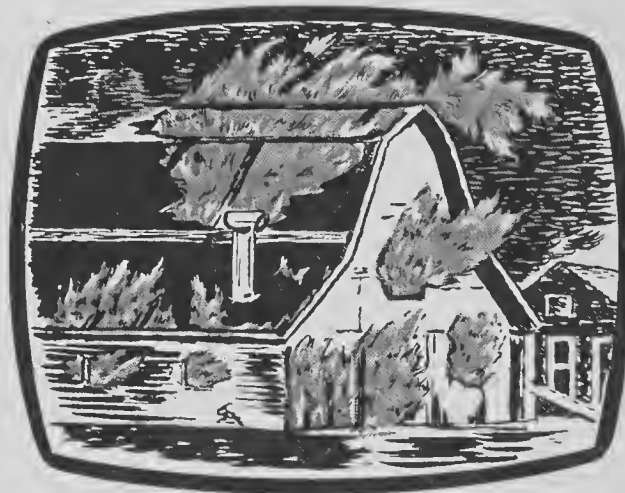
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## LIVESTOCK

## Maritimes Make Strong A.I. Start

**N**OWHERE in Canada is there a greater opportunity for livestock production than in the Maritimes. Only a portion of Maritime meat requirements are produced there now. The remainder is imported from central and western Canada.

But through artificial insemination, it looks as though the first step in building herds by means of better breeding stock is well under way. Artificial breeding, which caught on so fast in Ontario a few years ago, to virtually spell the doom of the scrub bull, and work a remarkable improvement in the cattle of the province couldn't quite find a place in the Maritimes until 1950. Herds were scattered. Roads were not the best. Costs of keeping bulls for limited use were high.

It was in 1950 that the area began to centralize its bull battery, by creating the New Brunswick Central Artificial Breeding Co-operative Ltd. Its huge bull barn was established on the outskirts of Fredericton; and sub-units, now numbering 19, were set up throughout the three provinces. Fresh semen was shipped to them daily, and A.I. began to go places. It got another shot in the arm when frozen semen came into use.

Now the unit can offer semen from the 46 bulls on hand, Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn, and Hereford, as well as frozen semen from other top-notch bulls in various parts of the country.

It also has one of the three or four licences in Canada to freeze its own semen. It flies semen daily to the units on Prince Edward Island, and ships to Nova Scotia as well. From breeding 5,000 cows artificially in 1950, the total has climbed to about 25,000 cows now. Bill Bennett, New Brunswick's Livestock Commissioner, reports that 25 per cent of New Brunswick cows were so serviced last year.

Prices have been a major factor, and now the unit has it down to four or five dollars a service.

Many farmers figure they can't keep a bull around the place, for as little as that. Certainly, they can't keep bulls of the same quality.—D.R.B. V

## Silage In Hog Feeding

**I**F you have some grass-legume silage, and the cost of feed grains is high in your area, you may be wondering whether you can save some money by feeding the silage to hogs. This is a good question and a number of experimental farms are trying to find the answer.

So far, the tests have not produced final results, but the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., is able to offer some advice at this stage. It has been found that silage is useful feed for bred sows when fed with a limited amount of grain. It has also given good results as 10 per cent of the ration for market hogs, provided it was mixed in the right proportion and was hand fed. It is too early to say

whether silage can be used for market hogs on self-feeders. One thing is sure, the higher the quality of the silage the better. V

## Minerals In the Feedlot

**S**OME cattle coming into the feedlot have been on a ration deficient in minerals previously. It's a good idea to provide them with a mineral supplement for the first month, or

until they are onto full feed. A suggested mixture is one-third bonemeal (or another supplement high in phosphorus) and two-thirds salt with alfalfa hay. If they are being fed grass hay or straw, add about 25 pounds of ground limestone to each 100 pounds of the bonemeal-salt mixture. Commercial supplements are equally good, if they have the required minerals in them, but there is no sense in paying a high price for complicated mixtures containing ingredients that are not needed.

The level of the grain ration also has a bearing on the minerals re-

quired. If there is no grain, or only a limited amount fed, there may be a deficiency of phosphorus in the ration. This is especially true when large amounts of beet pulp or molasses are fed.

Frank Whiting, animal nutritionist at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, who has made a special study of mineral supplements, suggests that the mineral mixture should be in a separate trough, rather than mixed with other feeds, unless you have a mechanical mixer. Animals will usually regulate their consumption of minerals if the minerals are available. V

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## SOILS AND CROPS

### Knowing How Gives Farming a Lift



Tilfred Nesland is shown here on the upper dam. The runoff water is pumped into this reservoir.

THERE'S an old adage about it not mattering so much what you say as how you say it. Applied to agriculture, this could be reworded to read: "It's not what you farm, but how you farm."

South of Frontier, Saskatchewan, a smart little town in the dry, wind-swept southwestern corner of the province, the road runs past big, modern farmsteads with beautifully landscaped grounds. Intrigued by this air of general prosperity, The Country Guide stopped at the farm of Tilfred Nesland, where a new home was a-building and the grounds were being all tidied up.

"No, there are no oil wells around here," Tilfred answered in reply to our query. "Just farms—grain and cattle mostly."

Why were the farms so prosperous looking? He wasn't too sure about this, but he admitted that the people 'round about took quite a pride in their places. "Maybe it's because they don't mind a bit of work," he volunteered.

That's probably part of the answer. It could also be that they know how to work—that they plan their operations to coincide with market trends, and care for their land in the knowledge that they're going to need top production from those acres for many years to come.

Take the matter of periodic droughts for instance, every farmer knows there'll be wet years and dry years, yet how many use known and proved methods of cultivation which will conserve their soil moisture? How many really do something about catching the natural runoff so they can spread it over the whole season, in spite of the fact technical advice and planning on these matters can be had for the asking? Everyone remembers, or has heard of, the "dust bowl" days, but how many strip crop, or plant field shelterbelts?

Tilfred Nesland thinks so highly of shelterbelts he has a standing order with the Indian Head Forest Nursery Station for 17,000 caragana trees every spring. Already 7 of his 18 quarter-sections are completely protected by long rows of trees, 20 rods apart, and he intends to keep on with the job until the whole farm is done.

Tilfred and his neighbors also plan a protecting tree strip on each side of their power line, running the full six miles into town. They believe this work will pay off by reducing power failures. If part of the line does blow loose in a blizzard, a repair crew won't have to battle through snowdrifts to locate the trouble.

To ensure a good water supply in droughty years, Nesland contacted PFRA engineers about a farm reservoir. They took a look at a long slough which runs through the center of his property and suggested that two 18-foot earthen dams be built at the widest point, allowing a 12-acre reservoir with an average water depth of about 12 feet. Runoff water would find its way to the slough and collect at the base of the upper dam, from where it could be pumped into the reservoir.

When the dams were completed, Tilfred found the water level was high enough to irrigate 100 acres by gravity flow through open ditches. These were constructed in such a way that excess water was channeled back above the upper dam where it could be returned to the reservoir. The rest of the land could be reached via portable pipes and sprinklers. That year a field of irrigated wheat ran 60 bushels to the acre.

If a drought comes, the Nesland topsoil will stay where it belongs—about six miles south of Frontier, Saskatchewan. Being prepared for trouble is one of the essentials of good farming. —C.V.F.

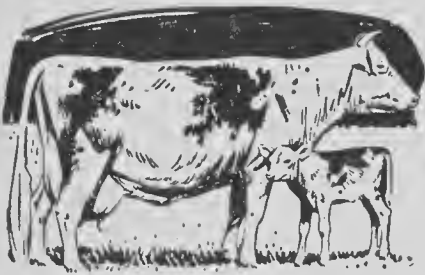
### Keep Straw Where It Does Good

EXCESS straw, because it makes tillage more difficult for stubble cropping and work on fallow, is often destroyed by farmers. But with proper handling it can be an asset, both as a trash cover and to give texture to the soil.

If the combine has a shredder or chopper mounted on it, there is no problem now. The straw will be in short lengths and can settle on the ground easily, without hampering the tillage. However, without this attachment on the combine, a separate operation is needed, using a tractor with chopping or shredding attach-



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Farm work keeps you on the go, early and late, in all kinds of weather. There is no let-up when rheumatic pain makes you feel miserable, or you suffer an aching back, a wrenched muscle, sprain, strain or bruise. That's why you always find a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in so many Canadian farm homes. Farm folks say "you can't beat Sloan's for fast relief from pain."

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57-8

## SOILS AND CROPS

ment. In this case, the spreader should have been removed from the combine during harvesting, to leave the straw in windrows. It can then be picked up easily for chopping.

In a series of tests at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, it was found that the straw from wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax could be partially shredded and cut into lengths ranging from 2 to 12 inches with excellent results. v

## Fertility Is No Problem Here

HOW much stock can be fed from 150 acres? That depends on the location of the land, and the fertility of it, too. But if you go to Prince Edward Island, one of Canada's oldest agricultural areas, you will find plenty of examples of high production.

For instance, J. B. Stewart farms 150 acres at Dunstaffnage, and 20 of them are given over to potatoes. But Mr. Stewart has been fertilizing that farm and putting back manure ever



[Gu'de photo]  
Sheep, dairy and feeder cattle are well fed on Mr. Stewart's 150 acres.

since he took it over. His father did the same before him. The result is fertile fields and a remarkable capacity for livestock.

He runs 30 ewes and their lambs on the farm now. He milks over 25 cows, and feeds off a bunch of young cattle. He runs a herd of about 6 Yorkshire sows too, and grows all the roughage required by the stock right on the farm.

Here is how he maintains the soil fertility.

The potato crop, which is rotated around the farm so that every field grows it over a period of years, is fertilized with one ton to the acre. Grass is grown regularly on every field too, maintaining organic matter. Permanent pastures, seeded in low areas of the rolling farm land, are top-dressed with 200 or 300 pounds of fertilizer in the spring when they require it. Manure, forked by hand, also goes back to the land. No wonder this land will produce. v

## More Sugar From a Late Harvest

A THREE-WEEK delay in the harvesting of sugar beets has resulted in an average increase of one-third of a ton of sugar per acre. This is simply

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## SOILS AND CROPS

a means of lengthening the growing season, and it is now made possible by speedier harvesting methods.

During the past six years they have delayed the beet harvest from the end of September until the third week in October at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. With the exception of 1951, when harvesting conditions were poor, increases in yield averaged one ton of beets per acre. This accounts for part of the higher yield of sugar, but another factor was the higher sugar percentage of the beets. When harvesting was delayed, this percentage was raised by between 0.2 and 2.1. Even including the bad season in 1951, the average increase per year was 0.8 per cent sugar.

Early planting has been accepted as one means of extending the all too short growing season. Delayed harvesting deserves consideration as another. ✓

### A Grass For the Wet Spots

**I**F there are troublesome wet spots in the fields, they can be cured by seeding them down to reed canary grass. This variety can grow well in wet places and will resist flooding for weeks or months every year.

These areas are usually too wet for working in the spring, but you can sow reed canary grass at any convenient time up to the end of October. Work up the land and prepare a firm seedbed, if possible, and then drill at about 6 to 8 pounds per acre, says Irvine Dietrick of the North Dakota Agricultural College. A press drill is best, and the seed should be placed at about ½-inch depth.

If the land is too wet to be worked up, the seed can be broadcast. This is not usually as effective as drilled seed, but even a thin stand of reed canary will thicken up in a few years, kill out weeds and provide good hay. ✓

### Not a Single Weed in the Seed

**F**IELD bindweed has become such a persistent and destructive weed on Ontario farms that no seed of any kind can be offered legally for sale if it contains even one bindweed seed.

The Field Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture describes bindweed as a perennial with a very extensive and deep creeping root system. It spreads both by seed and broken bits of rootstock. The leaves are small and arrow shaped. Its flowers are white or faintly pink, with the familiar funnel shape, and they are in bloom from June to September. The stems creep along the ground, fasten onto any plant they meet and smother it.

The bindweed's complicated root system makes eradication difficult, but it can be done with hard work and patience. Following late spraying in the spring, using 8 ounces of 2,4-D per acre, there should be a further application of 16 ounces after harvest, as soon as regrowth is present. Plowing should be delayed until late in the fall, allowing time for the 2,4-D to

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## SOILS AND CROPS

penetrate into the roots. All this needs to be repeated in the following year, and then the field should be seeded down to a hay or pasture mixture.

Use only graded seed to prevent reinfestation. V

### Cloddy Soil Will Reduce Drifting

**W**INTER protection of the soil from drifting is no longer a major problem in southern Alberta, where there is trash cover and strip cropping, says Tracy Anderson of the engineering department of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. He told the Agricultural Institute of Canada at their 1957 convention that the critical time is in April, May and June, when much of the trash cover has been removed and the crop is not high enough to protect the soil.

According to Mr. Anderson, the idea that seedbeds should be finely pulverized is not in keeping with the need for a cloddy soil structure, which will control erosion. The larger seeds, such as corn, wheat, oats and barley can tolerate more cloddiness in the seedbed than some people think.

There is a constant need for improvements in machinery, he said. A seed drill should provide adequate seed placement in either moist or reasonably dry soils. It should work satisfactorily through a trash cover of one or two tons per acre. It should be able to deposit the surface material between the rows. Finally, it should combine the seeding function with some tillage action, thus eliminating the secondary operation practised in many areas. V

### Corn Farm for Grain and Canning

**F**AST-GROWING cities and bulging paychecks for workers provide Ontario farmers with the best market in Canada. It's right at their doorstep and provides a wide-open door to specialization in better-paying crops than the old mixed-farming program ever offered.

Alfred Lossing and his father Elgin are only two of thousands who are taking full advantage of the situation. Their cash-crop specialty now is the fastest-expanding crop in the province—corn.

Every one of their 535 acres at Norwich, in Oxford County, is tall with corn each fall. These farmers have abandoned crop rotations, are squeezing every benefit from specialization and modern equipment.

With no stock to fence, fields stretch for eight-tenths of a mile. At harvest time, as the two-row picker churns back and forth across the field, it harvests more than an acre of crop in a single round. About half the crop goes to the sweet corn trade for canning. At the cannery a new process involving the use of oil permits quick cooking at high temperatures, and cuts the time from three hours, to ten minutes. This development promises to boost the canning corn business into another period of rapid expansion, and gives the Lossings high hopes for the future.

Canners buy the corn out of the field at a contract price. Last year it was \$25 per ton, which, on a crop that ran about six tons or more to the acre, made nice revenue.

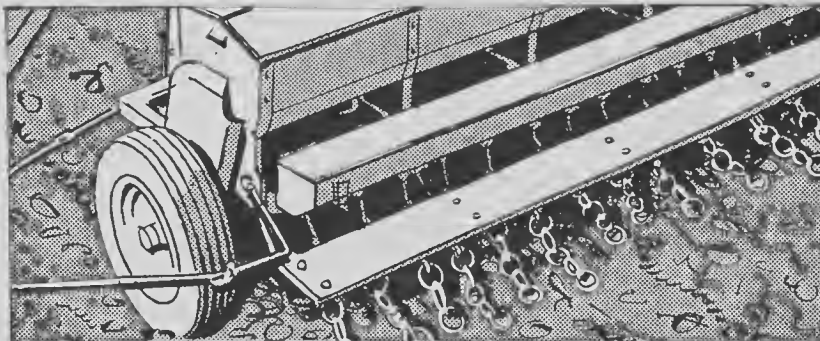
**T**HE other half of the Lossing crop is sold as grain, which they either crib and dry, or sell directly from the field, depending on prices.

That kind of specialization calls for extreme skill in soil management. To return organic matter to the clay-loam soil, corn stalks are plowed back, in the fall or spring. Nitrogen is added to help rot them. Fields are fertilized with 200 pounds of 60 per cent muriate of potash; the crop is side dressed with 150 pounds of 4-40-0; and finally, nitrogen is applied in anhydrous form at 150 pounds for grain corn, and 100 pounds for sweet corn.

This huge corn enterprise crowded a poultry and hatchery business off the farm a few years ago. In 1949, Alfred, who was newly married and working away from the home farm, saw a corn-picker described in a farm magazine. He persuaded a canning company to finance him in buying one, then rented 150 acres to produce his first crop. He and his dad have been spreading out ever since. V

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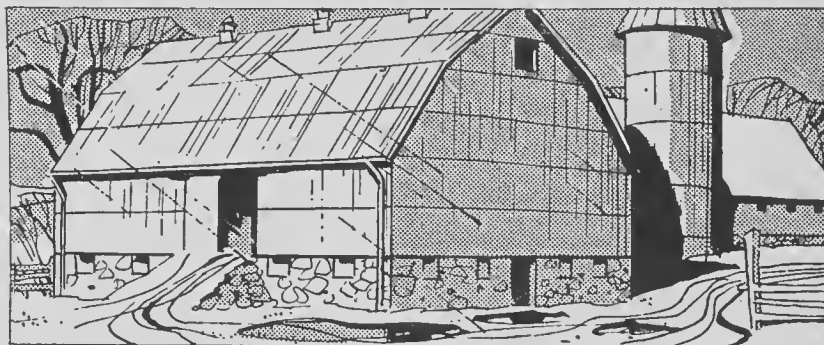
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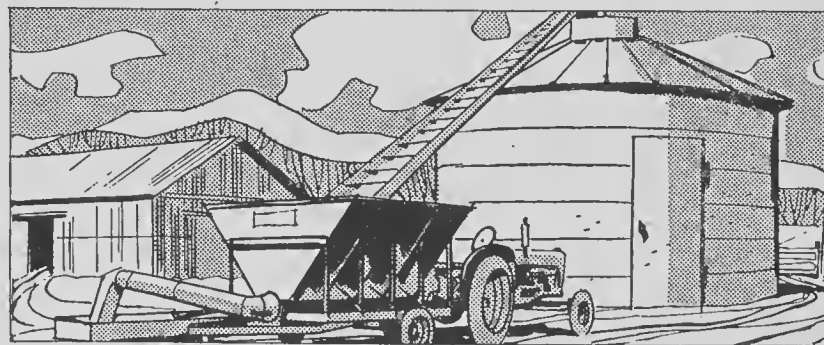
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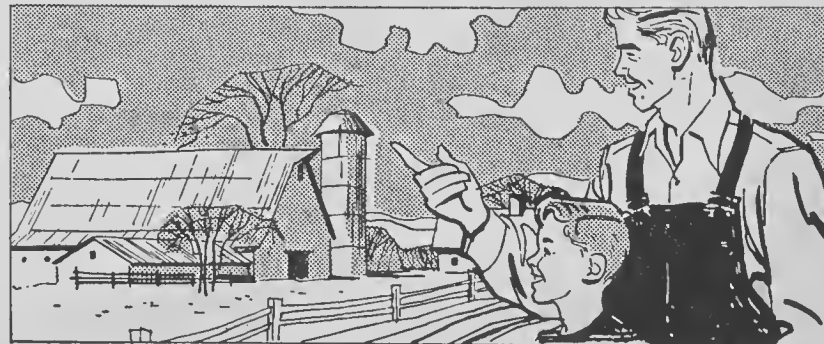
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## DAIRYING



The dairy herd grazes off oats seeded as a nurse crop in this pasture as part of the progressive farm program being practised by Joseph Dallaire at Moonbeam. [Guide photo]

## Twice the Herd, But Labor Is Reduced

JOSEPH DALLAIRE doubled the size of his dairy herd from 30 to 60 cows, revamped his buildings, and can look after the new herd with less labor than before.

That's a gain that could help many farmers improve their balance sheets at a time when the labor shortage is a pressing problem. For Mr. Dallaire, the problem has been more intense than for most, because he farms in northern Ontario at Moonbeam. Here the big wages in the mines and lumbering camps have lured most young men off the farms.

His change took more than a little courage too, for he swung over from stanchions to loose housing. While this type of accommodation was tried and proved in most areas of Canada, dozens of farmers in northern Ontario would not tolerate the thought of such housing.

Nevertheless, when Joseph Dallaire moved in 1950 from the Lake St. John area of Quebec to Moonbeam, where he could get more land, he decided to expand. Experts at the nearby Kapuskasing Experimental Farm advised him on loose housing. He tore out his stabling, and extended his old barn, and built a six-stall milking parlor, welding the steel from the old stanchions into new shapes for it. Now he can handle his 60 cows with less work than he could handle a herd of 30 before.

In fact, in the winter, two men can easily handle the work, even though one of them loses half of each day trucking the milk, including that of some neighbors, to the dairy at Kapuskasing.

Mr. Dallaire claims other advantages for the system too, such as less mastitis and better herd health. He considers that the manure is better preserved too, for it is stored under cover.

He feeds hay through a hole in the barn floor to a central manger in the loafing area below. But he plans to move this to one side of the barn, and to provide a concrete platform at the manger that can be scraped off regularly to save bedding.

To streamline his program further, he built two horizontal silos, using the lumber from an old barn. He stores grass silage in these, and feeds it in

bunks in the yard, which is protected from wind by a canvas fence.

Now Mr. Dallaire, who farms 220 acres on his home farm and another 100 nearby, is rounding into shape a profitable dairy business in Ontario's most severe farming area. Despite the short growing season, which permits only one cut of hay a year, there is a substantial aftermath if plants like alfalfa can be established and coaxed to hang on. He is finding that dairying, with a \$5.35 market to take all but about 10 per cent of his milk at that price, can be a success if it is well organized.

He grows about 50 acres of grain, and tries to cut costs by growing his own protein in the form of grass silage. He bales the dry hay and has good permanent pasture to lessen his need for commercial dairy concentrate. Next, he plans to build a new poultry house.—D.R.B. V

## Summer Pasture During the Winter

TRY to imitate early summer pasture if you want your dairy cows to have the best winter feed. This sounds like a tall order, but it can be done by combining good legume or grass legume hays with silage. They can compare with a pasture crop in nutrient content and succulence.

Dairy cows normally consume from 2 to 2½ pounds of hay daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. If you are replacing hay partially by silage, reckon on 3 pounds of silage as the approximate equivalent of 1 pound of hay. Silage can be fed as the only roughage, but it is better to feed at least 1 pound of hay daily per 100 pounds live weight. Give dairy cows all the roughage they will consume without waste, and then supply a grain mixture, if they need it. The grain mix will vary according to the quality of the roughage.

Along with these recommendations from Prof. M. E. Seale of the University of Manitoba, he points out that a commercial dairy supplement can be added to grain, if preferred. A supplement containing 32 per cent protein should be added at the rate of 200 to 350 pounds to one-half ton of feed, depending again on the quality of the roughage. V



# MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With

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To men of middle age or past this type of dysfunction occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, greying of hair, forgetfulness and often increase of weight. Neglect of such dysfunction causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possibly incurable conditions.

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## HORTICULTURE

### Scarecrow Goes Modern

FRUIT growers who suffer heavy crop damage from birds might be able to work out some modification of the method some experimental farms use to protect valuable seed stands. That is to encircle the patch with a pair of charged electric wires about 20 feet off the ground. As birds like a place to perch so they can scout the area before venturing onto the ground, they light on the wires and thereafter lose all interest in the crop below.



[Gulde photo]

Wires give a shock to perching birds.

"Our set-up uses a 12,000-volt transformer," explained Dr. S. A. Wells of the Science Service Laboratory, Lethbridge, "and kills all the birds that come in contact with it. I would suggest a much smaller transformer if anyone were going to try the system on a fruit farm or orchard that would just give the birds a jolt."

As far as costs are concerned, this electrical "scarecrow" has proved quite economical to operate, although the initial outlay for poles and equipment was fairly high. However, most fruit farms are located in areas where poles are readily obtainable, and a low voltage line, similar to that used for electric fences, wouldn't be too expensive for the average farmer.—C.V.F. V

### Mist Propagation

HUMAN beings are always trying to do something new. Horticulturists at Cornell University, in New York State, have been trying to get cuttings to root more quickly and have streamlined an old idea. According to the Experimental Station at Saanichton, Vancouver Island, they have done it successfully.

"Mist propagation" is nothing more or less than getting the plants to root under a more or less continuous and extremely fine spray of water. By this method the Cornell people were able to get four-inch chrysanthemum cuttings to root from 7 to 12 days, and rose cuttings rooted in full sunlight, in 18 days. No difference seemed to be apparent between the rooting media that was used, whether sand, peat moss, soil, or even suspended in air. V

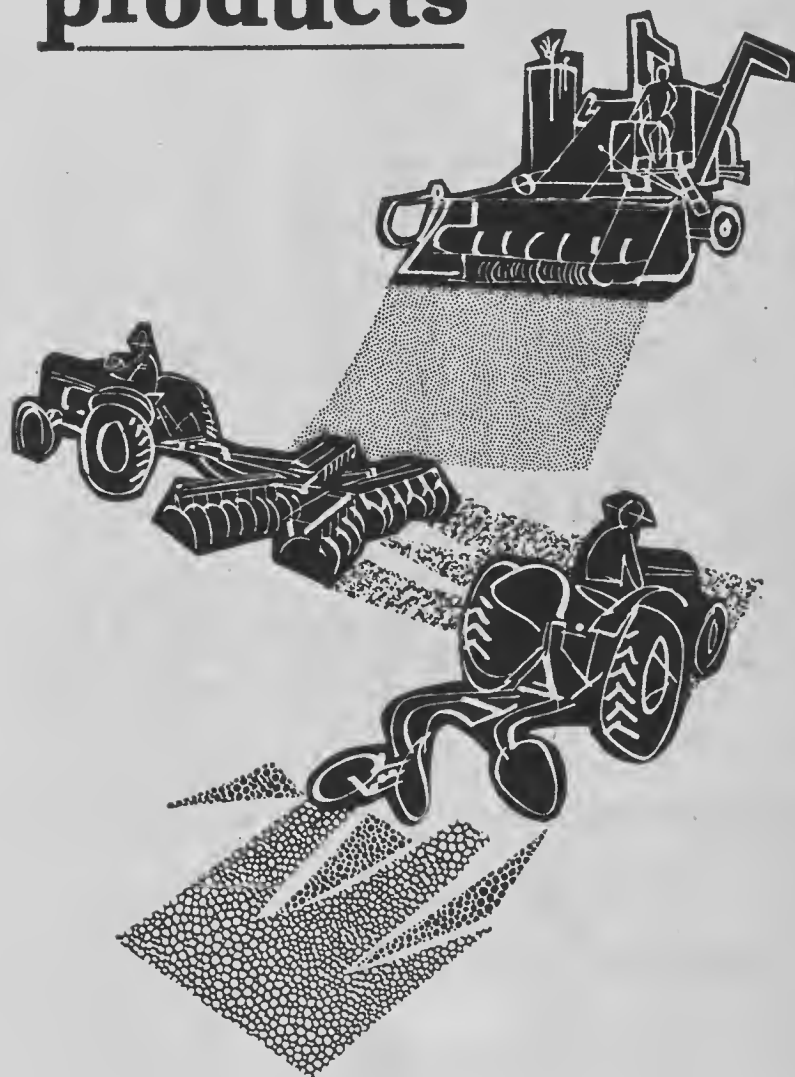
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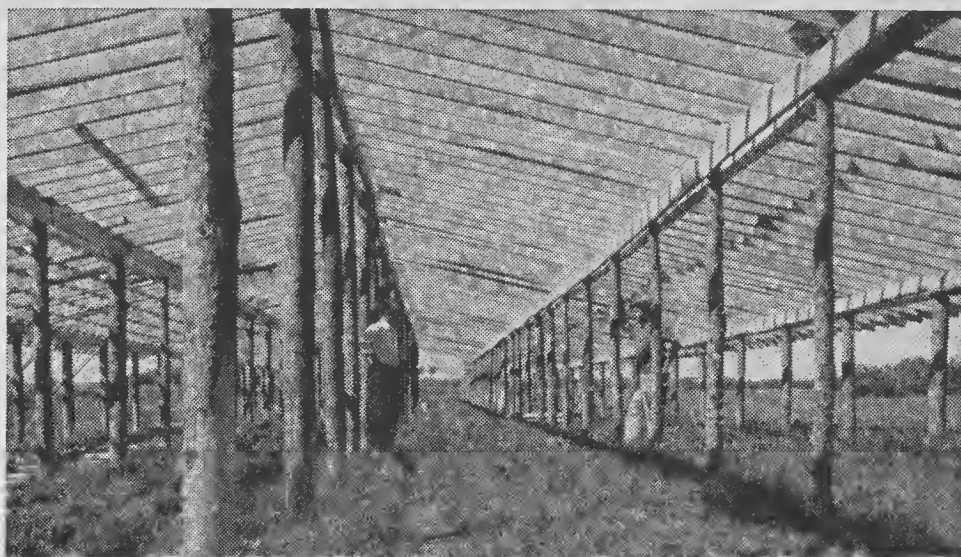


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### POULTRY



Treated local spruce was used for the poles in this open-sided pole barn. [Guide photo]

### Rearing Turkeys In a Pole-Type Barn

ALVIN BECKER was busy this summer building a pole barn for turkeys on his 18-acre smallholding. The idea is to have the barn open on all sides, using wire netting to keep the turkeys inside. This would enable him to give them their feed without going into the barn.

The structure measures 300 feet by 36 feet wide, divided into pens across the full width, and each about 40 feet long. He has used 150 poles of local spruce, and treated them to make them last longer.

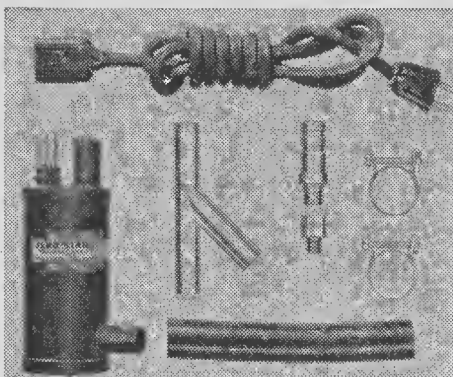
The barn has been planned to hold 2,200 turkeys. These will be placed in

there at 10 or 12 weeks of age, and will stay there until they are ready for market, not later than the first week in December. This size of flock will enable each bird to have five square feet of floor space.

Becker feeds around 3,500 bronze turkeys a year, and houses up to 1,700 in a conventional barn with perches.

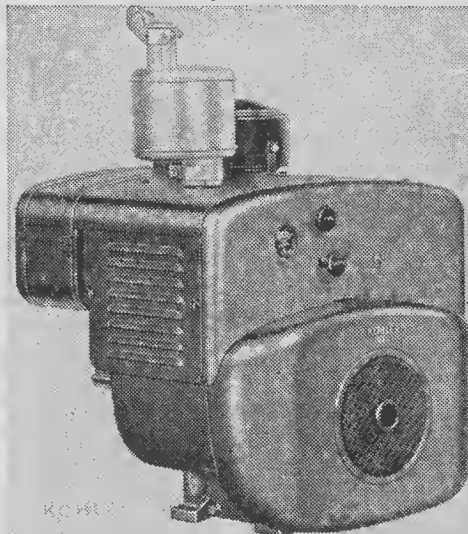
Alvin Becker, a war veteran, has not wasted any space on his smallholding at Roblin, Man. He seeds oats for pasture, but his pole-barn turkeys will not have access to this. So now he is planning to put up oats and barley as silage, which will supply them with high protein feed, and make up for the green feed they would have had on pasture.—R.C. V

### WHAT'S NEW



A twist of the plunger releases the button and causes suction, which stops the flow. (Handi-Calk Company.) (191) V

**FARM ENGINE.** This 280-pound engine (260 pounds without fuel tank) has a weatherproof steel housing. Designed for agricultural and industrial use, it is a four-cycle, air-cooled unit with two opposed cylinders, and develops 24 horsepower. Blower and housing are designed with baffles to direct cooling air over the cylinder and head area. It has a rain-proof silencer. (Kohler Co.) (192) V



**ENGINE HEATER.** This device for pre-heating car, truck and tractor engines is designed for all-night operation. Because of its low 500 watts, it is economical even with extensive use. It fits onto the engine's block drain. There are other models for quick warm-ups, which can heat and circulate the engine coolant within 20 seconds. (Phillips Manufacturing Co.) (190) V

**CALKING CARTRIDGE.** A new stop - and - go calk dispenser is said to have got over the problem of the calking compound dripping and oozing when in use. Pressure on the trigger compresses a plastic button in the cartridge, and forces a steady stream from the nozzle.



For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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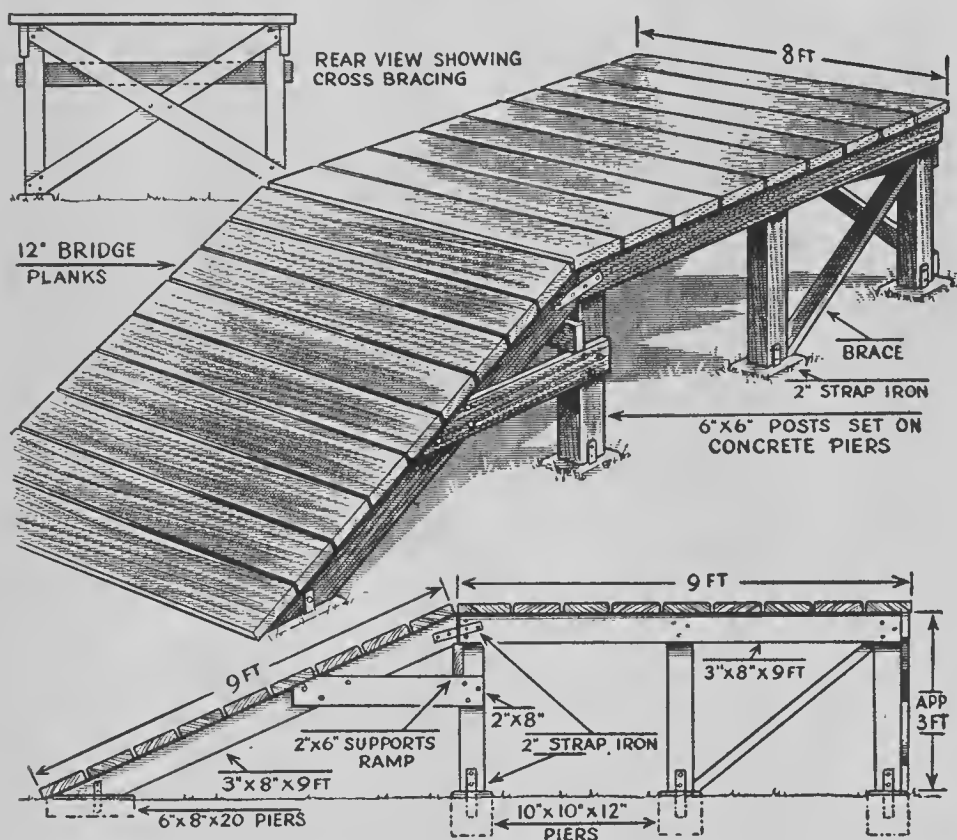
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## FARM MECHANICS

# Platform Makes Farm Loading Easier



A STRONG loading platform is handy on a farm where a lot of heavy equipment is brought in and unloaded, or the tractor and other heavy implements must be taken to distant fields by truck.

Choose level ground, with sufficient space for a 9-foot platform, 8 feet wide, and an incline 9 feet long. The platform rests on six posts made from 6 x 6's, each 3 feet high. These are secured to 10 x 10 concrete piers with strap iron, which is embedded in the concrete. For bracing the posts, use 2 x 6's between the four rear posts, secured with 4" spikes.

The platform is made of 12" bridge planks, and rests on 3 x 8 stringers secured with 6" spikes. An electric drill should be used to get the spikes through the planks without splitting them.

The upper end of the incline rests on a 2 x 6 crosspiece, which is notched into the front of the posts; 2 x 8 braces and 3" strap iron hold the incline solidly to the platform. Use 12" bridge planking on 3 x 8 stringers for the incline, as for the platform. The bottom of the incline should rest on 6 x 8 x 20" piers.

Where wood rests on concrete, it should be given two coats of creosote, or another good preservative, to prevent rotting. It also helps if concrete is coated with asphalt.

The materials you will need include: Platform and incline—Nine 12" bridge planks, 18 ft. long, cut in two.

Stringers—Two 3 x 8's, 18 ft., cut in two.

Posts—One 6 x 6 rough, 18 ft., cut in six pieces.

Crosspiece—One 2 x 6, 8 ft. long. Braces—Two 2 x 6's, 12 ft. long, cut to fit; One 2 x 8, 9 ft., cut in two.

Strap iron—8 ft. of  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 2", cut in eight pieces; 2 ft. of  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3", cut in two.

Spikes—2 pounds of 4"; 8 pounds of 6".

Bolts—Four  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4" with washers (for strap iron between incline and platform).

Concrete—5 cu. ft. 1-2½-5 mix.—L. J. Smith. ✓

## Reflectors For Farm Implements

IT doesn't cost much, but it can save a lot of grief if you apply reflector material strips to the extremities of farm implements. Maybe you are not planning to haul machinery on main roads and highways after dark, but it gets dark so soon and it is often a temptation to finish the last few acres before heading for home.

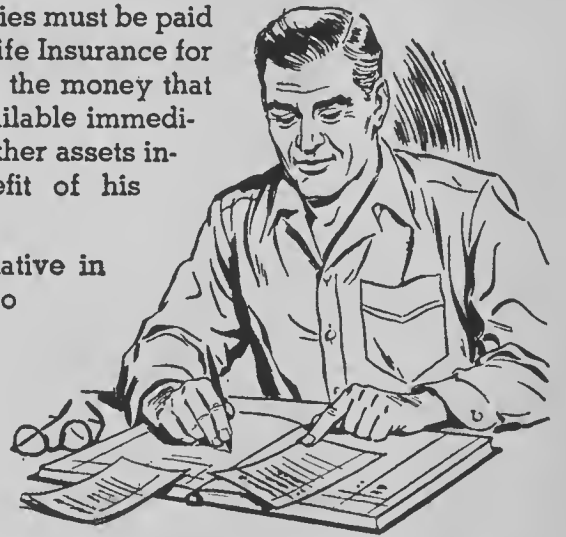
The use of reflector strips is in addition to safety lights, not instead of them. Trailed implements must have lights to mark the limits, showing amber to approaching traffic, and red to the rear to warn overtaking drivers. If machinery is over regulation width, it should not be moved at night at all, and should be marked by flags during daylight travel. ✓

# THE "BUSINESS" OF FARMING

Every well managed farm represents a heavy investment in land, machinery, buildings and stock. This creates a sizeable estate for the farmer and is subject to succession duties when he dies.


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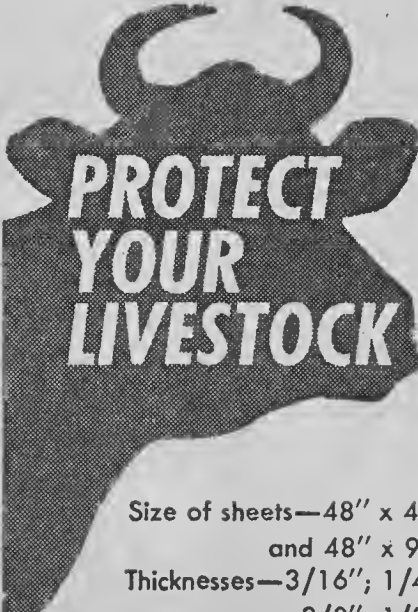


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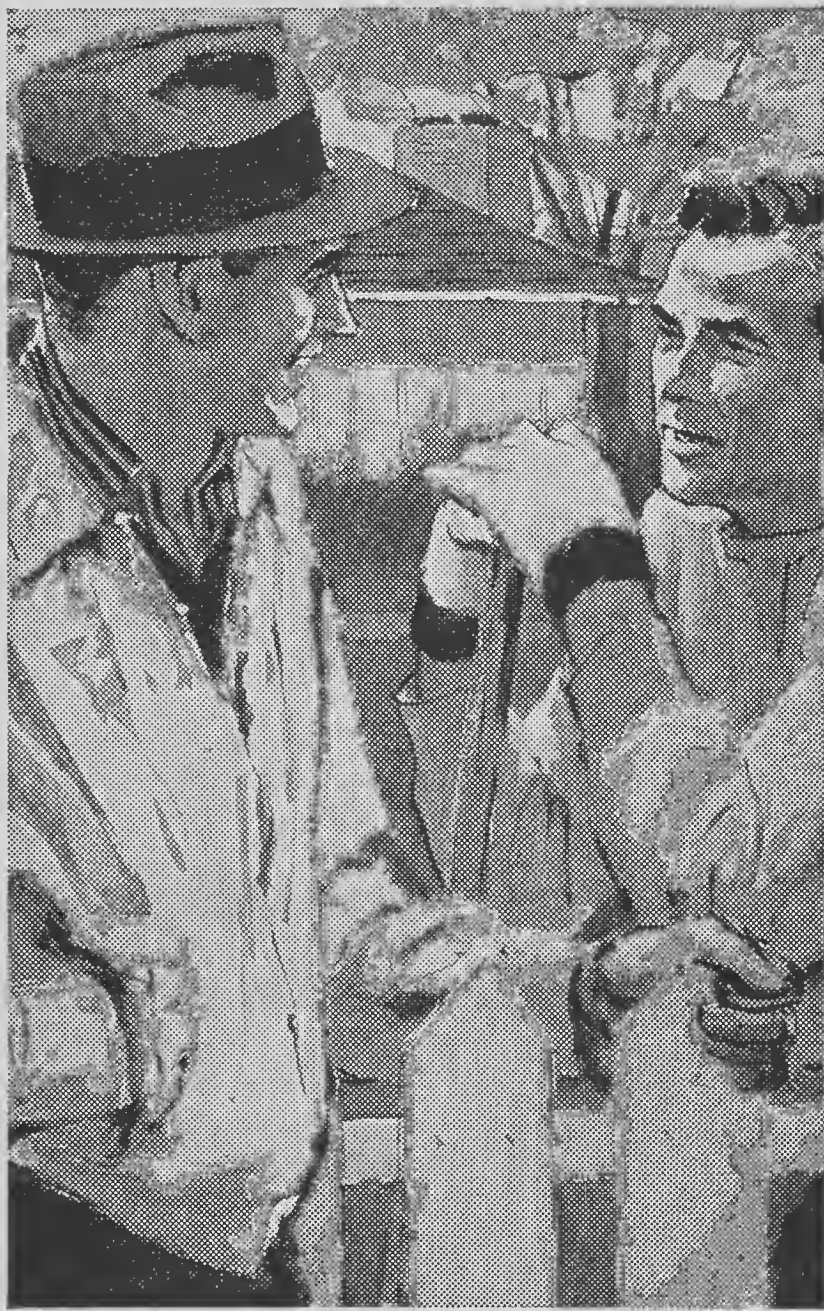
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## WORKSHOP

### Three Blades For the Price of One



Left: Jacob Mandel applying the paste to a cultivator blade with a knife. Right: After paste has air dried, he heats it until metal is cherry red.

OUT on the dry, windswept uplands of southern Alberta, between Fort Macleod and Lethbridge, the Mandels of the Monarch Hutterite Colony find they can triple the life of their cultivator blades by hard-facing them with a "sweat-on" paste—a wear-resistant alloy containing chromium bromides.

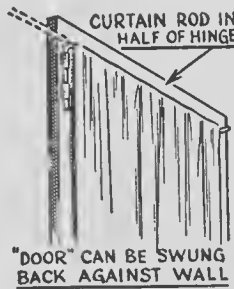
"We don't try to rebuild worn blades," Sam Mandel told The Country Guide. "This is just a protective coating for new implements that makes them wear longer. The blades we're using now have been on for two years and we expect to get another season's use out of them. We used to replace them every year."

Applied evenly along the underside of a cultivator blade's cutting edge to a width of about one and one-quarter inches, the paste is first allowed to air dry, then an acetylene torch is applied until the metal is cherry red. The Mandels generally apply the alloy with a jackknife blade, but a brush, putty knife, or spatula will do just as well.

Since the Monarch Colony has a complete farm workshop, including both acetylene and electric welding equipment, they are able to do this hard-facing work themselves. Farm manager Jacob Mandel figures it costs about \$5 to protect the cutting edges of a three-blade unit. As a new set of blades costs \$56, this amounts to a saving of \$107 per machine every three years.

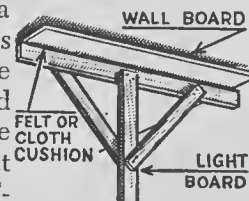
For those who haven't welding equipment, there are always blacksmith or machine shops in some nearby town or village which would hard-face their equipment for them. Welding shops in the Monarch district quote a price of about \$15 for treating three blades with sweat-on paste. On the basis of the same cost mentioned above, this would still represent a saving of \$97, or 58 per cent over a period of three years. There is also a saving in tractor fuel because treated blades remain sharp longer, reducing the amount of power needed to pull the cultivator.—C.V.F. V

**Swinging curtain.** If you want a door, but have no door space, make a swinging curtain. This means a curtain which will open like a door, but swing farther until it is flat against the wall. Fasten one half of a hinge to the door jamb, then take a curtain rod and bend one end of it to fit into the hinge. The remainder of the rod goes across the top of the doorway and the curtain is hung on it.—D.L.M., Man. V



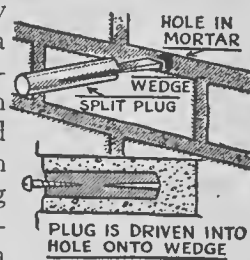
"DOOR" CAN BE SWUNG BACK AGAINST WALL

**Raising wall board.** It is often difficult to raise wall board when you are applying it to a ceiling, but this gadget does the job quickly and efficiently. Make a holder of light board in a T-shape, with supports for the top. It should be tall enough to fit snugly



between the floor and the roof when it is perpendicular. A cushion of felt or cloth will prevent damage to the wall board. Slant the holder and rest the wall board on top of it, then raise the holder until it is pressing the board to the ceiling. One of these holders at each end of the board make the best job—S.S.B., Sask. V

**Plug in wall.** To set a tight wooden plug in a masonry wall, first drill a hole in the masonry to a depth of about 2", and just large enough to take the plug before it is expanded with a wedge. Then saw a slit lengthwise in one end of the plug, about twice the depth of the wedge which will be driven into it. Place the tip of the wedge in the split of the plug and ease them into the drilled hole, as shown. When the wedge strikes the end of the hole, drive the plug snugly onto the wedge, and you have a good tight fit.—G.M.E., Alta. V





## Nothing Inside But Space

*Continued from page 11*

arch, because they combine the two desirable features of strength and lightness.

On the day of the raising, the arches were anchored, on 24-inch centers, to the plank beams resting on the foundation. They were then pushed up into place with a pike-pole, and nailed to temporary boards that extended beyond those arches which were already in place. Then wall and roof sheathing was put on as the builders went along, to firmly secure the arches. A caulking gun was used to squeeze mastic under the lap of the roof panels to give a tight seal and eliminate the need of shingling.

Well pleased with his building, Vivien has only one minor change in mind if he had to do the job all over again. "I'd replace that wooden ridge cap with a metal one," he told *The Country Guide*.

**O**UT West, costs and construction problems appear to be pretty much the same, depending on the location of each particular building. In isolated spots, where concrete isn't readily available, a pole-pier foundation is being used. It has proved to be a good deal cheaper than pouring concrete. It consists of four-foot long, pressure-treated posts, set into the ground on a footing of crushed rock or gravel.

Gil Rekken, research engineer for Muttart Enterprises Ltd., Edmonton, who won a good deal of acclaim for his prefabricated pole barn (*The Country Guide*, February, 1956), has extended his tests to include a ready-made rigid frame building. This can be purchased as a complete unit, with continuous eavestroughing and down spouts, doors and windows (where needed), an adequate nail and hardware assortment, foundation materials, and a choice of soft colors to stain the building and protect it from the elements. Basic cost of such a building, excluding foundation materials, can run as low as 86 cents per square foot, or about \$1 per square foot with these materials added. (Freight charges would be extra, of course.)

To satisfy himself that rigid frame structures would stand up under heavy snowfall or violent winds, Rekken had a 64-foot span piled with sand bags until he had a load which exerted a pressure of 25 pounds per square foot over the whole span. As an extreme test, Gil had all the bags taken from one half and loaded on the other. This imposed a load of 50 pounds to the square foot on that section of the span, or the equivalent of eight feet of snow on an ordinary barn roof. Although this one-sided strain caused a good deal of deflection in the frame, the structure didn't fail until many more bags were added.

**S**HEATHING for a rigid frame building can be nailed on either the inside or outside of the arches, depending on what it's to be used for. If you intend to store grain in it, inside sheathing might prove best because it gives a smooth, easily cleaned interior wall surface. In this case, however, your frames will have to be



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coated with some preservative to prevent decay. On the other hand, exterior sheathing will give a smooth exterior, and a minimum of decay.

Another handy feature of rigid frame construction is that glass can be substituted for wood sheathing between the gussets, providing a row of attractive windows for ventilation and light. The outward slant of the windows is an advantage too, because it keeps out direct sunlight, allowing only reflected light to enter the building.

Whether you buy it wholly or partly prefabricated, or build it right on the farm, the rigid frame structure is one of the most exciting new developments in the farm building field for a long time. V

## Is Stilbestrol Doing the Job?

*Continued from page 13*

came in, then abandoned it in favor of a high protein feed mixture of his own when his figures told him his stock would put on adequate (and cheaper) poundage that way. Like many others queried, however, he would be willing to take another look at stilbestrol feeding if the relatively cheap (one 8-cent, 30-36 mg. tablet per animal for the whole feeding period, as compared to \$5.00 to \$7.50

per head for the supplement) implant form was authorized for sale here.

IN Ontario, farmer Bert Shepley and feed dealer Charles McLaren of Highgate, who operate a feedlot partnership geared to 150-200 head, are sold on the benefits of stilbestrol. They recorded an average gain of 2.8 pounds per animal per day on a 71-day feeding period, using a basic low-cost ration, and 12-13 pounds of grain a day per head. Their ration consisted of 75 pounds of corn plus cobs, 250 pounds of cobs alone, 125 pounds of western wheat screenings, 50 pounds of a supplement containing "DES," and molasses. Later the supplement was cut down, and the portion of screenings raised to lower feeding costs, but the hormone level was kept constant.

At Woodstock, Verne Kaufman buys western calves and then "boards" them with district farmers for the winter, paying for the gains they make. In the spring, when the first grass is ready, he brings them home to his own farm where he feeds them chopped grass gathered with his forage harvester, plus his own mixture of grains with a supplement containing "DES." Verne feels sure his cattle have gained better because of the hormone, but believes its value is limited to lots which feed 10 pounds of grain or more per animal per day. He thinks stilbestrol has

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caused increased udder size in his cows, and some raising of the tail head, although there hasn't been enough of these physiological changes to bring protests from the packers.

AT Chatham, John Van Raay feeds hormone regularly, and thinks it's one of the factors which enables him to get full value from the 20 pounds of grain per head per day that he pushes to his stock in the final six weeks of feeding.

"Experiments have shown that stilbestrol can influence animal gains," he pointed out. "I believe the farmer has no alternative but to accept the findings of agricultural scientists in the use of feed additives, because they are equipped to discover the value of such things."

Another Chatham man, Lawrence Kerr, who is one of Ontario's really big farm operators, has records to show where stilbestrol has given him from 15 to 16 per cent more gain on yearlings that were limited to 11 or 12 pounds of concentrate apiece a day. Lawrence combines cash crops, cattle, and hogs on 1,050 acres, and keeps complete accounts of all phases of his enterprise.

MOST feeders, both in the East and West, would like to see hormone implants legalized in Canada as a means of reducing the present high cost of feeding it. Authorized in the U.S. since early 1956, implants are being used there on both grass and feedlot cattle. As they can be readily bought in feed and equipment stores south of the border, it's likely that a good many have been smuggled into Canada and used here. But it's also likely that highly concentrated forms of the hormone could prove very dangerous in careless hands. However, an official decision on implants will probably be made soon, because a new American feed additive called Synovex (a combination of natural male and female hormones), which has shown every indication of surpassing stilbestrol as a weight-putter-oner, is available only in the implant form.

Although divided on the question of implants, many Canadian officials feel that some feed manufacturers have taken advantage of the regulations at the feeder's expense, forcing them to buy the hormone in a 32 per cent protein supplement, when well-balanced rations, quite adequate for a good many operations, are

available at much less than \$100 to \$115 per ton. Montana mills are turning out supplements containing stilbestrol with protein contents of 12, 20, 32, and 44 per cent, which allows the feeder to choose the one best suited to his own needs.

States Dr. L. W. McElroy, head of the Animal Science Department, University of Alberta, "I've always believed that a cattle feeder who has grain and roughage of high protein content should be able to buy stilbestrol in a "bland" carrier, such as finely ground shorts or grain. As a matter of fact, the Feeding Stuffs Act

is written in such a way that it's quite legal to prepare and sell supplements of this nature, and it would certainly reduce costs."

Results from universities, experimental farms, and commercial feedlots across the nation leave no doubt that stilbestrol has the ability to increase animal gains. Whether these gains add up to more money in your pocket depends a good deal on where your operation is located, how well you manage it, and the type and condition of your stock. That is a matter for each individual operator to decide.

## Old Chris

Continued from page 15

This deer got to be called King Rack a blustery day one November. A bunch of fellows from the district were hanging around the store in the village when a drummer rattled his car up in front and came hustling in.

"Say," he said. "Did I ever see a deer with the king of all racks down by the corner," and King Rack just stuck. Everyone there knew that rack to see.

(Please turn to page 36)

## ZENITH PRESENTS

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King Rack had favored the deep valley between our place and Barkers'. There was a gentleman's agreement in the district that no one would hunt this valley until Old Chris had his deer. He was getting old, and we figured he needed the breaks. But he got his deer the afternoon of the last day for six years hand running, so no one got much chance to hunt in the valley. I guess that's the way Old Chris planned it.

The year before, he'd knocked King Rack down but hadn't got him. In the old days he would have killed him in his tracks. And now this year his womenfolk wanted to take away this chance to set the record straight.

It's small wonder I argued with Patricia. When she was still cutting out paper dolls Old Chris had used to take me hunting. Those days he could have stalked up to a white-tail and patted it without its ever hearing him. There might be no sense in it, but if Old Chris wanted one last bang at King Rack I had to help him get it. I told Patricia as much.

That didn't go down too big. When I got Patricia home she jumped out of the car and went into the house and slammed the door. There was nothing left for me to do but go on home.

I CAME back at noon Monday to find out from Old Chris what he was going to do.

"I'm afraid it's quite impossible," said Mrs. Barker. Patricia didn't say anything.

Old Chris didn't look too good. His lips were bluish and his general color was pretty bad. His mouth was pinched as though he were in some pain. "Hello there, boy," he said. "Well, tomorrow's the day we've been waitin' for, eh?"

"But they tell me you've decided not to go."

He winked behind his hand. "Sure," he said. "That's right. I'm an old man. It'd be crazy to go huntin'. Who knows, it might kill me."

"That's sensible," said Mrs. Barker.

"Sure, Sarah," said Old Chris. "Look, boy, you'll be at the post office. Mail this letter for me, eh?"

"Well, all right, Chris." I took the letter. "You don't want me to call for you?"

"It looks that way, boy," said Old Chris.

I walked home through the valley and drove into town to mail Chris's letter.

I looked at the letter before I mailed it. It was addressed to me. And inside was a slip of paper on which was written: "By the chicken house at six—if I've got to die it's better in the bush than in bed. Chris."

I was cagey about doing this on my own, so I stopped off at the village doctor's and showed him the note. He read it and handed it back. "It's against all my rules. But I'll tell you in confidence that Old Chris's life is lived already. I doubt if he's got a month left in him. If he wants to have a last hunt—well, I don't know anything about it."

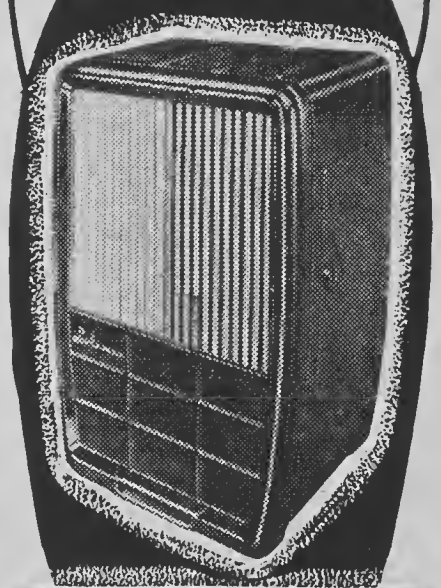
It was cool and crisp the next morning when I hunkered down by the chicken house in Barker's yard. The sun was beginning to lighten the eastern horizon.

I heard the screen door creak, then made out the dim outline of Old Chris crossing the yard. "They sleep up-

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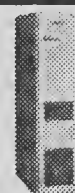
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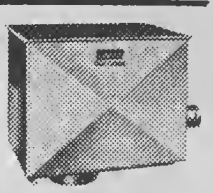
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stairs and I was quiet. I guess we're all right. Let's get goin'," said Old Chris.

It was only a mile, but it was full light by the time I got Old Chris settled above a creek where deer often crossed. I'd brought my sleeping bag, and he sat on it, with his back against a tree. He slipped shells into his rifle. "This is really livin', boy," he said. "It'll be tough when we get too old to hunt, eh?"

"It ain't something a man wants to think about," I said.

I swung back the way we'd come, made a loop, and hit the valley down below our buildings and began to work back toward Old Chris. It was slow stalking. The woods were crisp and dry and the air was so still you could hear a twig snap half a mile away. It was a beautiful day, but not good for hunting. I stalked slowly. It was nearly noon before I got back to where Old Chris was sitting.

"Saw two, three deer cross but nary a buck," said Old Chris. "You didn't shoot?"

"Not a thing. I heard deer, but they must have heard me first."

"The woods are noisy. Good day for just sittin'. You stay here with me. We'll have a deer before the day is out."

"Not me. I'm going up the other way. I'll work this way again."

"Good of you, boy."

"Why? I'm just hunting." I reached for my pack. "Let's have some grub and I'll go again."

THE afternoon was a repetition of the morning. Several times I heard deer in the woods but I never saw any. And an hour before dusk I joined Old Chris on his ridge.

"Best time of day now. We'll be seein' deer soon," said Old Chris.

"Didn't you see anything this afternoon?" I whispered.

Old Chris looked a little embarrassed. "Well, I guess maybe a couple of bucks did go past. Just small, though. You'd not of wanted me, to take them."

"Oh, ho," I said. "So it's King Rack or nothing. Well, if that's the way you want it—"

"Quiet, boy. I smell a deer."

I froze. In the years past every time Old Chris had said he "smelled" a deer there was one close.

Ten minutes ticked by before there was a sound. Then I heard the click of a deer's foot on a dry stick. King Rack stepped into view. He nosed the

water for a moment, lifted his head, cocked his ears forward, splashed his foot on the water like an impatient horse, then walked through. As he stopped in the clearing 75 yards in front of us the low rays of the sun reflected from his enormous rack of horns. He stood out in sharp relief against the dark spruce behind.

Old Chris looked at him, a new brightness in his eyes. "You old champion," he whispered. "I knew you'd come to me." His rifle came up slowly and the heavy boom rolled through the valley. King Rack poised for a moment, then bounded forward and disappeared into the wood.

"Tough," I said. "Tough shot."

"What're you talkin' about?" said Old Chris. "He was big as a barn and lighted up like a Christmas tree."

"Yeh, well—"

"Come on. Let's see if I hit." Old Chris pulled himself up and hobbled down the hill.

He stopped by a big spruce. "Dead center," he said. "I knew I could shoot as good as ever." I looked where he was looking. One of those little targets you can get for .22 practice was tacked to the tree. A heavy bullet had cut the line between the bull's-eye and the inner circle.

"Did you shoot there, Chris? What's—"

"That's where I shot, boy. You didn't figure I'd kill King Rack?" I must have showed that I did. "No, boy, I'd not harm him. But I had to have the chance. And I wanted to know I could of taken him. So I put the target here."

A light began to dawn. "And last year?"

"I've got to be gettin' home, boy. My women'll be pretty unreasonable already." He started up the hill. "Last year? I cut too close. Thought for a minute I'd hurt him bad." He paused for breath. "No sir, the big trophies



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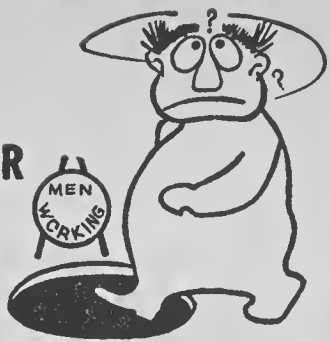
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"He's been a guide in these woods for as long as I can remember!"

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aren't for old fellows like me. I got no time left to admire 'em." He struggled on. "Kill King Rack? No sir! Not Old Chris." And he thumped his stick on the ground.

"I'll tell you another thing, boy. If I'd of killed King Rack there I'd of been dead by mornin'."

"Come off it, Old Chris."

Old Chris was stubborn. "I got it set in my head we'll die together."

WE walked home pretty slow. Old Chris was having a tough time with his joints. And I was in no hurry to face Patricia or her mother. They'd be worried about Old Chris. Me they'd likely go after with a shotgun. I said as much.

Old Chris stopped and leaned on his stick. "Boy, I ain't one to interfere between a fellow and a girl. But I know somethin' of my own women-folk."

I waited but he didn't go on.

"What're you gettin' at, Chris?"

He looked back across the valley in the direction the deer had disappeared.

"Take that fella there," he said.

"King Rack?"

"Yeah. King Rack. Does he hang around a doe like a mew-lamb? Eh? Think about it, boy." He turned and started to hobble off. "I guess I know my own granddaughter."

Patricia met us at the gate as we came in. "Granddad!" she said, "are you all right?"

"Sure I'm all right. Why wouldn't I be?"

"And as for you—" said Patricia, turning to me.

"See you, boy!"

"Sure, Old Chris. So long."

"You come sneaking in here—"

"Pat," I said. "Has anyone ever told you how your eyes sparkle when you're mad?"

"Now don't you—"

I took her by the elbows and I slid my arm around her and kissed her

square on the mouth. Which is what I'd been dreaming about for years.

She struggled a bit—a lot less than I'd expected. But I held her and when I loosened up I said quick, before she could speak, "Patricia, will you marry me?"

She looked me square in the eye, and I saw a smile tickle the corner of her mouth. "What happened to you out there in the woods?"

I grinned at her. "I asked you a question. I love you. Will you marry me?"

She smiled mischievously. "And I always thought you'd end up marrying granddad!" She stood on tiptoe and kissed me. "Yes, I'll marry you."

I was going to kiss her again but Old Chris came to the door. "Patricia, bring him in. I want to drink his health." I had to postpone the kiss.

OLD Chris wasn't at our wedding. And he's had his last hunt. He died in his sleep just 10 days later. We buried him near a big spruce on the edge of the graveyard nearest the woods.

If you should ever go there you'll have no trouble finding Old Chris's grave. Fastened to the spruce above the grave, there'll be the biggest set of white-tail deer horns that you ever saw. It's the set that King Rack used to carry through our woods and valleys.

Now I know this was only rough chance, and I don't want it thought I'm saying it's anything more. But King Rack was killed the afternoon before Old Chris died. The pot-hunting Shepherdson boys ran the King down with dogs and shot him.

I knew it didn't mean anything, Old Chris being dead a few hours after King Rack died. But the horns were lying down beside the Shepherdson's barn, and they figured the five dollars I gave them was money picked up. I thought the two old champions would like to be out there on the edge of the forest looking at one another.

And at the last it was proved—as if I needed more proof—that Old Chris knew his own womenfolk, just as he'd said. Because it was Patricia's mother who said a hunter is lost without his gun, and it was Patricia said maybe we should put it down there with him.

Patricia and I stood holding hands as we watched them lower the box that held Old Chris and his rifle. And the vagrant thought flitted through my mind that in the happy hunting grounds, where Old Chris's joints will be supple again, King Rack had better watch his step.



*"This loafing shed you're thinking of, is it for you or the cows?"*

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## The Pumpkin

*O,—fruit loved of boyhood!—the  
 old days recalling,  
 When wood-grapes were purpling  
 and brown nuts were falling!  
 When wild, ugly faces we carved in  
 its skin,  
 Glaring out through the dark with  
 a candle within!*

*When we laughed round the corn-  
 heap with hearts all in tune,  
 Our chair a broad pumpkin—our  
 lantern the moon,  
 Telling tales of the fairy who travel-  
 led like steam,  
 In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two  
 rats for her team!*

J. G. Whittier.



(Eva Luoma photo)

## A Story of Halloween

by GLENORA PEARCE

**H**ALLOWEEN, or All Hallows Eve, is one of our oldest festive holidays. Actually its origin came about long before the Christian era. History gives the ancient priests of the Druids credit for the founding of the first harvest festival, held on what is now the last day of October, the eve of All Saints' Day. The first ceremonies were solemn, devout religious rites and were held around the roaring flames of a fire.

About the same time as the Druids were celebrating their harvest festival, the Romans had a similar autumn feast period in honor of Pomona, goddess of the orchard. Autumn flowers, ripe fruit, grain and corn were used as decorations as well as food.

It was centuries later that the leaders of the Christian Church established a day for service in memory of the saints, which became All Saints' Day. Today our use of grain sheaves, pumpkins, apples, nuts and other products of the harvest would seem a direct continuation of the old Roman customs.

The Middle Ages, a period of ignorance and superstition, were responsible for the introduction of ghosts and witches into the Halloween celebrations. It was during this period that performance of strange and mischievous antics, and pranks by the celebrants began.

Black cats, dancing skeletons, jack-o'-lanterns, tick-tacks, trick or treat, all have been introduced along the way. How times change even Halloween celebrations. Ask Grandpa if he remembers changing the front wheels for the back wheels on the neighbor's buggy? He'll remember, and in times ahead, you'll remember the fun you've had on Halloween Eves, too.

The customs and habits will change from time to time and place to place, but the basic traditional intent of the holiday, that of a harvest festival, will always remain—even though it may not be known by its celebrants.

v

# The National Health Babies



A new mother can obtain guidance at the free N.H.S. mothercraft classes.



Medical officers see any child about whose health the mother feels concern.

ONE of the most outstanding impressions one gets in Britain today is of the numbers of beautiful babies that are to be seen everywhere—in the cities, towns and villages, and on the farms, among the poor as well as the rich—fine, strong, healthy-looking, well-behaved youngsters, with rosy cheeks, firm limbs, sparkling eyes and a general air of good health and well-being. This certainly augurs well for the future physical fitness of this coming generation.

During the past year I became the proud grandmother of one of these beautiful babies. My youngest daughter, living in London now, had her first baby under Britain's National Health Service scheme.

These exceptionally fine-looking babies are perhaps the best thing to emerge on the social scene in Britain as a result of the National Health Service. One can find little to criticize in N.H.S. scheme. Indeed, there is much to emulate!

The story goes back to 1918, when the Maternity and Child Welfare Act was passed in Britain and when, in the following year, the Ministry of Health was set up. Before that time the infant mortality in Britain had been quite high. In 1900, infant mortality in the first year of life was 154 per 1,000 and the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 was 4.80. At the inception of the new Ministry, in 1919, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 was 89 and the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 was 4.37. In 1954, the rate had fallen per 1,000 to 25.5 for infant mortality and per 1,000 to 0.69 for maternal deaths—a very great improvement indeed.

Today in Britain, when a woman thinks she is going to have a baby she at once goes to her family doctor, or to a midwife, or to the nearest welfare center in her district for free confirmation of her pregnancy. If she chooses, she can have private medical care, for which she pays in the usual way.

The doctor who undertakes this care will carry out ante-natal and post-

*"They're beautiful!" says the author, recently returned from Britain, and proud grandmother of one of these rosy-cheeked youngsters*

natal examinations, but that, usually, comprises the extent of his services. It is customary, in Britain, for a mother to have a midwife actually deliver her baby, whether it is born in hospital or in a home. The doctor may attend the confinement if he thinks it necessary, or he may be called in by the midwife should complications arise.

MIDWIFERY in Britain for many years has held a position of considerable prestige. It was not always so. In the 19th century women about to bear a child were usually entrusted to the dubious ministrations of ignorant and none-too-clean older women, the "Sairey Gamps" of Dickens' books. Conditions, both in hospitals and in homes, were often far from what might be desired. It was not until 1891 that an intrepid and dedicated nurse, Alice Gregory, herself shocked by the

existing sorry state of affairs, and filled with a vision of what the midwife's calling really should be, began the work of training women in this special field. Today the great training school for midwives, at Woolwich, London, is a monument to her faith and efforts.

At the local welfare center or clinic the expectant mother is first interviewed by an almoner—a medico-social worker attached to a hospital—who takes down all the necessary particulars as to her name, address, age, religion, husband's occupation and business address, whether this is her first child or not, and details as to the size of her house and circumstances.

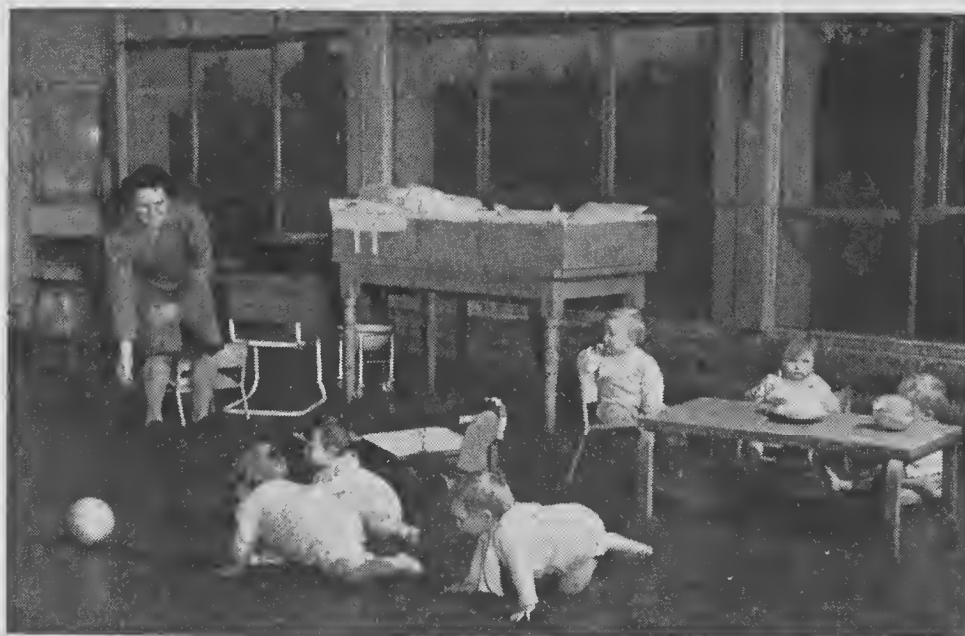
Maternity homes and hospitals, with medical staffs including specialists, are provided without charge for the mother under the National Health Service scheme. Most young mothers in Britain go to the hospital for their

first baby, though maybe not for subsequent babies. If the mother wishes to have what is called an "amenity" bed, in order to insure more privacy, she must pay 12 s.—or \$1.68—a day for a single room, or 6 s.—84 cents—a day for a bed in a small ward; this as compared with the \$10 to \$15 and more a day charged here. If the mother wishes to make entirely private arrangements with a specialist, she can go into a private ward of the hospital or into a private nursing home and pay the full charges.

IF the mother decides to have her baby at home, it is at the clinic that she books her midwife's services. This midwife may deliver the child herself or she may act as a maternity nurse in co-operation with the doctor. The midwife who officiates at a home confinement is qualified to give certain analgesics for the relief of pain in childbirth; she also supplies the mother with a sterilized maternity pack for use in her home confinement, provided without charge through the local health authority. After the birth of the baby the midwife visits the mother regularly at least once a day for two weeks or longer if necessary. She helps the mother establish breast feeding and, if it is the first baby, she teaches the mother how to handle and care for it. After that, qualified health visitors take over the responsibility. Sometimes, especially in rural areas, the midwife combines the work so that she is both nurse and health visitor.

At these maternal and child welfare clinics the mother receives her ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare care. Regular routine examinations throughout her pregnancy are given to her there. She can also attend classes where she is instructed as to the process of labor and in "natural birth" methods, so popular in Britain now. At the physiotherapy classes she learns the technique of "relaxation" and is given exercises for strengthening the muscles that are used before and after labor. I found it an amusing sight to see dozens of women, of all ages, colors and kinds, and in vari-

by KATHLEEN STRANGE



Careful care of Britain's mothers has resulted in fine-looking, sturdy babies.



ous stages of pregnancy, bending and stretching in line, most of them no doubt wondering if they would ever see their own knees again!

**H**EALTH foods are also distributed at clinics. This is an important feature of maternity work under the N.H.S. At the outbreak of World War II, the Government of Great Britain recognized that the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, built up since 1919, would stand the country in good stead but that in the case of total war these services would have to be reinforced. Besides wartime emergency measures, such as the evacuation of expectant mothers and mothers with children from danger areas, a nutritional policy was evolved. The government set up a system of priorities for mothers and children, the cornerstone of which was the National Milk Scheme. This new measure introduced in 1940, guaranteed a pint of milk a day at 2 d.—three cents—a pint, or free if necessary, for every expectant mother and every child under five, no matter what the shortages for the rest of the population might be. In 1941 the scope of this service was extended, and vitamin supplements were made available for young children under what then became known as the National Milk and Vitamins Scheme. A year later this became the Welfare Scheme, and its scope was widened.



Author's British-born granddaughter.

Under the Welfare Foods Scheme a woman receives throughout her pregnancy a pint of milk a day at two cents a pint; concentrated orange juice at six cents a bottle; and vitamin A and D tablets or cod liver oil compound free. When the baby is born the mother can continue to get a pint of milk a day at two cents a pint until the child is five years old. If she is breast feeding her baby, the milk is available for her to drink herself. If bottle feeding is required, and the mother would like to use National Dried Milk, she can get it for the baby instead of liquid milk. Concentrated orange juice at six cents a bottle, and cod liver oil free, are available for the baby from one month to five years, and vitamin A and D tablets can be obtained by the mother, free, for 30 weeks after the baby's birth.

**W**HERE it is available, all dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and for pre-school children is free, including the provision of dentures. Where it is not available the expectant and nursing mothers and children can get their dental treatment free by arrangement with dentists working under the General Dental Service, under which they have to pay toward the cost of dentures.

There are also cash maternity benefits for expectant mothers under the National Insurance Act, available where the mother or her husband satisfies the certain insurance conditions. This gives a maternity grant of £10, or around \$28, for the purchase of a layette, and additional grants if more than one child is born. A grant of £4, or \$11.20, is given if the confinement takes place at home or at the home of a relative or friend, or if the costs of the confinement elsewhere are not met out of public funds. An allowance of 40 s.—\$5.60—a week for 18 weeks, beginning 11 weeks before the expected week of confinement, is payable to a woman who normally goes out to work and who pays full National Insurance contributions. The allowance can be increased in certain circumstances where there are dependents.

In hospital the mother has to get out of bed on the second day, go to the bathroom alone on the third day and on the fourth day she sits up at a table for meals. There is no escaping post-natal exercises, which are considered important to bring the body back into shape again. On the very first morning the physiotherapist visits the new mother, whips off the bedclothes with a practised hand and puts her through her paces, no matter how she may feel. The girls often groan but eventually they co-operate!

**C**HILD welfare or "toddler's" clinics, generally held at the welfare center, or in a village hall or similar building, are staffed by medical officers and health visitors. Under this service, the doctor sees any child about whom the mother needs advice. If treatment is required the clinic doctor will refer the child to its family doctor or to a hospital. The baby's physical progress is watched carefully up until it is five years old. Mothercraft classes are conducted, without any charge, which "new" mothers may attend if they so desire.

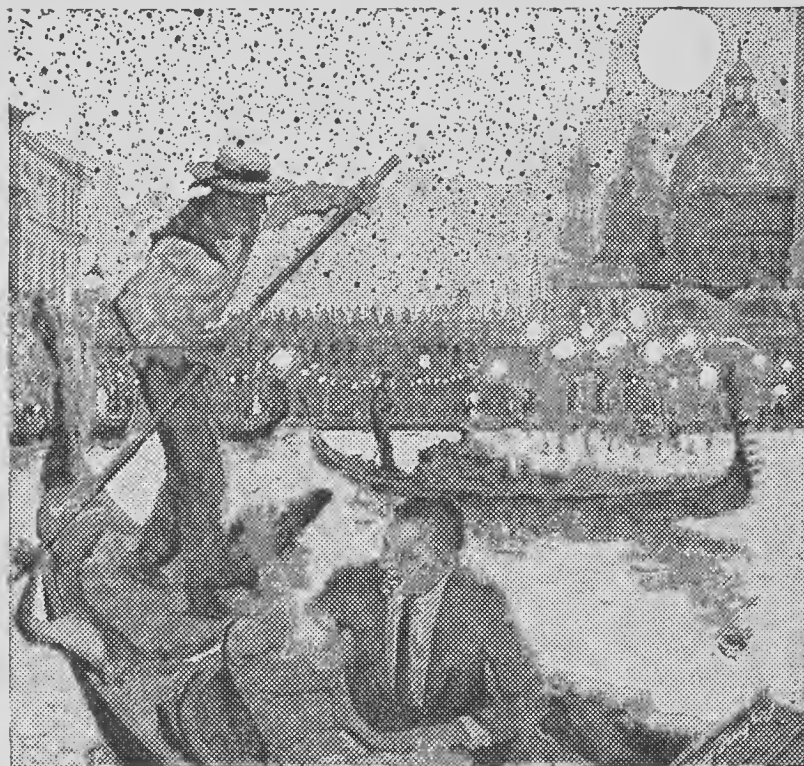
Small wonder then, that one sees so many beautiful babies in Britain today! And healthy mothers! The services now available to everyone have been gradually built up in the face of the depression of the 1930's and World War II.

Emphasis has been put, throughout this story, on points in this infant and maternal care, that are provided *free*. The fact remains though that these admirable services cost considerable sums of money. Under the National Health Service in Britain, that cost is shared by *everyone*—all the taxpayers of the land. Salary and wage earners, no matter how low their pay, help pay through employer's deductions from their earnings; the self-employed contribute to it through their income tax; property owners find on their local rate assessment forms a clause which reads: "... for National Health Service."

My husband and I, during our recent two-year stay in England, figured it out that we were required to pay an amount which is roughly about equal to the cost per person here, for the familiar Blue Cross service. In Britain the N.H.S. tax is one of the easiest of all taxes to collect and it could be readily proved to be the tax from which most of the people receive direct benefits. ✓

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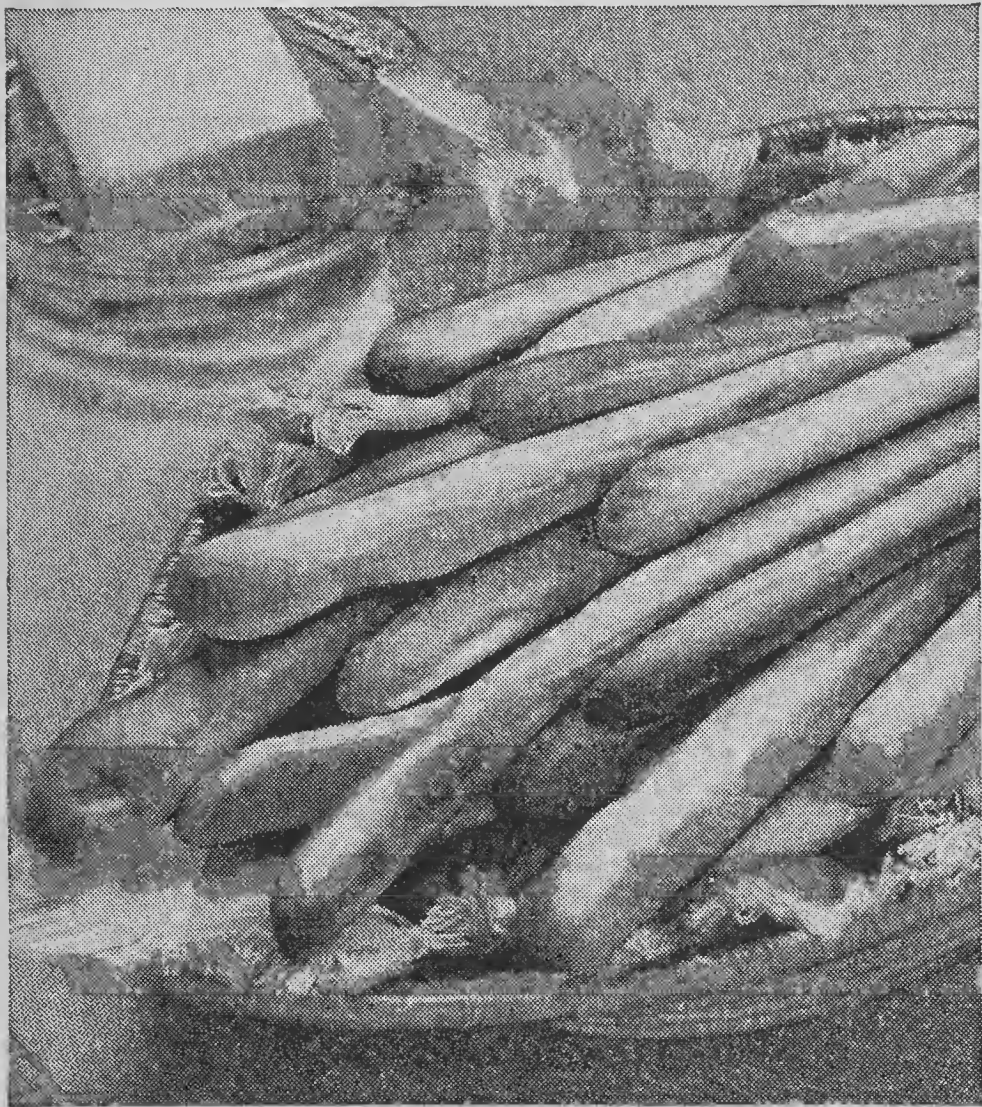
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# Added Attraction

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### CRUNCHY BREAD STICKS

1. Measure into a cup  
¾ cup boiling water  
Stir in  
1 tablespoon granulated sugar  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 tablespoons shortening  
Cool to lukewarm
2. Meantime, measure into large bowl  
½ cup lukewarm water  
Stir in  
1 teaspoon granulated sugar  
Sprinkle with contents of  
1 envelope Fleischmann's  
Active Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.  
Stir in lukewarm shortening mixture.  
Stir in  
2 cups once-sifted all-purpose  
flour  
Work in an additional  
1¼ cups (about) once-sifted  
all-purpose flour
3. Turn out on floured board and knead

until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

4. Punch down dough, fold over, then cover and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 30 minutes. Punch down dough and knead until smooth. Halve dough; divide each half into 16 pieces. Form each piece, using hands, into a pencil-slim roll about 15 inches long. Place rolls, about 1 inch apart, in parallel rows on ungreased cookie sheets, sprinkled lightly with cornmeal. Let rise, uncovered, until about half-doubled in bulk—about 15 minutes. Brush with cold water and let rise until double the original size—about 20 minutes. Meantime, place a broad shallow pan half-filled with hot water in oven; heat oven to 425° (hot). Remove pan and bake bread sticks in steam-filled oven 10 minutes. Quickly brush with cold water and continue to bake 10 minutes longer. Cool on cake racks. Yield—32 bread sticks.

## Honey Harvest

When you get the honey habit you'll be putting honey into all kinds of dishes because it is an appetizing and economical food

by JULIA MANN

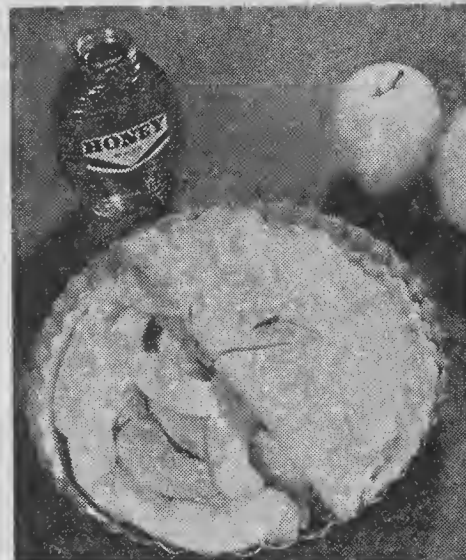
WHEREVER flowers bloom and bees hum, honey is produced. Homemakers are interested in honey as a harvest. It is not only a sweetening agent, but a nutritious and valuable food for people of all ages and occupations. Honey is a natural sugar, which is easy to digest and supplies body energy readily. It also contains some important minerals. Honey is an important harvest right across Canada, with about one-third of the Canadian honey coming from Ontario. In Saskatchewan there are about 2,700 people keeping bees, with a yearly production of 4,000,000 pounds, which is enough honey to fill 130 freight cars.

There are some recipes which call for honey to be used exclusively as the sweetening agent, while honey may be substituted for sugar in other recipes. Where honey is used as a sugar substitute, the general rule is to reduce the amount of liquid in the recipe by three tablespoons for each cup of honey used. The total amount of salt should be increased by ⅛ teaspoon to ¼ teaspoon. If more than one cup of honey is used, add ¼ teaspoon soda for each extra cup. Cakes and cookies made with honey are noted for their keeping qualities, because of the ability of honey to absorb and retain moisture, and thus retard the drying out and staling of baked goods. This is of importance to the homemaker who does her baking in advance. Why not try honey to meet the October need for a new slant on food? This will give you something sweet and different to add individuality to the meal. Here are some recipes to choose from.

### Fruit Punch

Yield: 20 servings

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 c. berries in season | ½ c. lemon juice                        |
| 1 c. honey             | 2 c. double strength tea (freshly made) |
| 1½ c. orange juice     | 1 pt. ginger ale                        |



The smooth taste of honey goes so well with the tart flavor of apples in a pie.

Crush berries and combine all ingredients except ginger ale. Chill. When ready to serve add ginger ale and crushed ice.

### Honey Beets

Yield: 6 servings

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 T. butter      | ½ c. honey                   |
| ½ T. cornstarch  | ½ tsp. salt                  |
| ¼ c. lemon juice | 12 medium-sized cooked beets |
| 2 T. water       |                              |

Melt butter and blend in cornstarch. Gradually stir in lemon juice, water and honey. Stir until mixture boils and begins to thicken. Boil about two minutes, stirring continually. Add salt. Add beets and heat thoroughly. Serve hot.

### Honey Apple Pie

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 4 to 6 apples           | ½ c. honey                             |
| 2 T. lemon juice        | (amount depends on tartness of apples) |
| Pastry for double crust |  |
| ½ tsp. cinnamon         | 1 T. butter                            |

Line piepan with pastry, rolled thin. Prick with a fork. Pare fruit and slice thin. Arrange on pastry. Sprinkle cinnamon on top. Dot with bits of butter. Cover with perforated top crust. Press together at edges. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 25 to 30 minutes longer, or until crust is slightly browned and the fruit is soft.



An interesting display of honey by the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association at the Red River Exhibition in Winnipeg shows the many varieties available in honey.



Remove from oven. Add honey blended with lemon juice through the perforation in the top crust. The fruit will absorb the honey.

### Mint and Honey Jelly

*Yield: Five 6-oz. glasses*

$\frac{3}{4}$  c. boiling water  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. bottled pectin  
2 T. dried mint Green vegetable  
leaves coloring  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. liquid honey

Pour boiling water over mint. Cover and let stand 15 minutes. Strain through fine mesh cheesecloth. Measure mint infusion. Add water to make  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup. Combine infusion and honey in large saucepan. Bring to boil quickly. While mixture is coming to a boil, add enough coloring to tint desired shade and mix thoroughly. As soon as mixture boils, add pectin, stirring constantly. Bring to full rolling boil. Remove from heat immediately. Skim. Pour into jelly glasses. Paraffin at once. Serve with lamb, veal, pork and roast turkey.

### Honey Orange Bread

*Yield: 9 x 5 x 3-inch loaf*

2 T. butter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. all-purpose  
1 c. honey flour  
1 egg  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. baking  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  T. grated powder  
orange rind 1 tsp. salt  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  c. orange juice  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. chopped  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. soda nuts

Cream the honey and butter. Add the beaten egg and then the orange rind. Sift the dry ingredients together and add to the mix, alternately, with the orange juice. Add chopped nuts. Bake in an oiled loaf pan at 325° F. for 1 hour and 10 minutes.

### Individual Pumpkin Custards

*Yield: 6 servings*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  c. pumpkin 3 eggs  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  c. honey 1 c. milk  
1 tsp. cinnamon  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. cream or  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. ginger evaporated milk  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt

Mix ingredients in the order given. Pour mixture into six custard cups, and place cups in a pan of hot water. Bake at 350° F. for about one hour, or until the tip of a silver knife comes out clean when inserted into the center of the custard. Serve with whipped cream garnish.

### Peach Wagon Wheel

*Yield: 6 servings*

4 T. butter 1 T. lemon juice  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. honey Grated rind of  $\frac{1}{2}$   
2 c. canned, sliced lemon  
peaches 6 slices bread

Cream the butter thoroughly and blend in the honey to a spreading consistency. Top each slice of bread with the mixture. Then cut each slice of bread lengthwise into 4 strips. Arrange 12 strips like the spokes of a wheel in the bottom of a buttered casserole. Top with sliced peaches, then sprinkle with lemon juice and rind. Arrange remaining 12 strips, wheel fashion and buttered side up, on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve warm or cold with cream or custard sauce.

### Honey Applesauce Cake

$1\frac{3}{4}$  c. sifted all- 1 tsp. baking  
purpose flour, soda  
or  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. honey  
2 c. sifted pastry 1 c. smooth  
flour sweetened  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt applesauce  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. grated nut- 1 c. seedless  
meg raisins  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. ground 4 T. butter  
cloves 4 T. shortening

Measure flour and sift with salt, spices and baking soda. Add raisins. Cream butter with shortening and blend in honey. Add applesauce and combine well. Add flour mixture about half at a time, combining after each addition. Turn batter into greased and floured pan and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

## This week's Robin Hood "BAKE-TESTED" recipe



## Robin Hood

### MEAT TURNOVERS

$\frac{3}{4}$  pound ground beef  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons finely chopped onion  
2 tablespoons fine dry bread crumbs  
3 tablespoons catsup  
3 cups sifted Robin Hood  
All-Purpose Flour

Mix lightly beef,  $\frac{3}{4}$  tsp. salt, onion, bread crumbs and catsup.

Sift flour with salt. Cut in shortening with two knives until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add water gradually, mixing with a fork until all flour is moistened. Divide dough in three. Roll each piece out on a lightly floured board into an 8-inch square. Cut each piece into 4 squares.

Try these tasty turnovers soon. Your family will love the perfect combination of meat wrapped in golden brown pastry. And remember, only Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour makes such perfect pastry... so light, so flaky, so downright delicious.

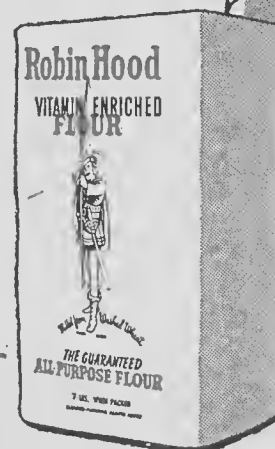
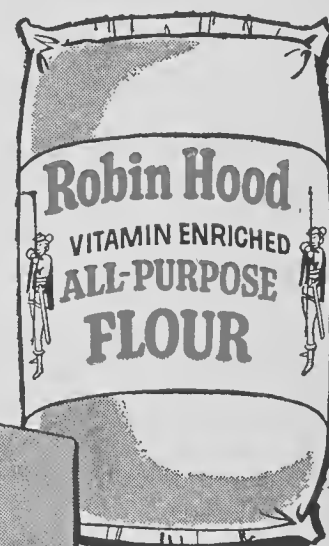
$1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons salt  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup shortening  
6 to 8 tablespoons cold water

Place 2 tablespoons meat on one side of each square. Fold over diagonally. Press edges firmly together with tines of fork. Make slashes in top of each turnover. Place on baking sheet. Bake in hot oven, (425°F.) 20 to 25 minutes or until turnovers are lightly browned. Serve hot or cold with your favourite tomato sauce, or use recipe below. Makes 12 turnovers.

### TOMATO SAUCE

1 28 oz. tin tomatoes  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
1 bay leaf  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon pepper  
1 small onion, chopped Few grains cayenne pepper  
1 stalk celery, sliced 2 tablespoons brown sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon oregano 1 tablespoon vinegar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon thyme

Simmer together for 30 minutes.  
Remove bay leaf after first five minutes.

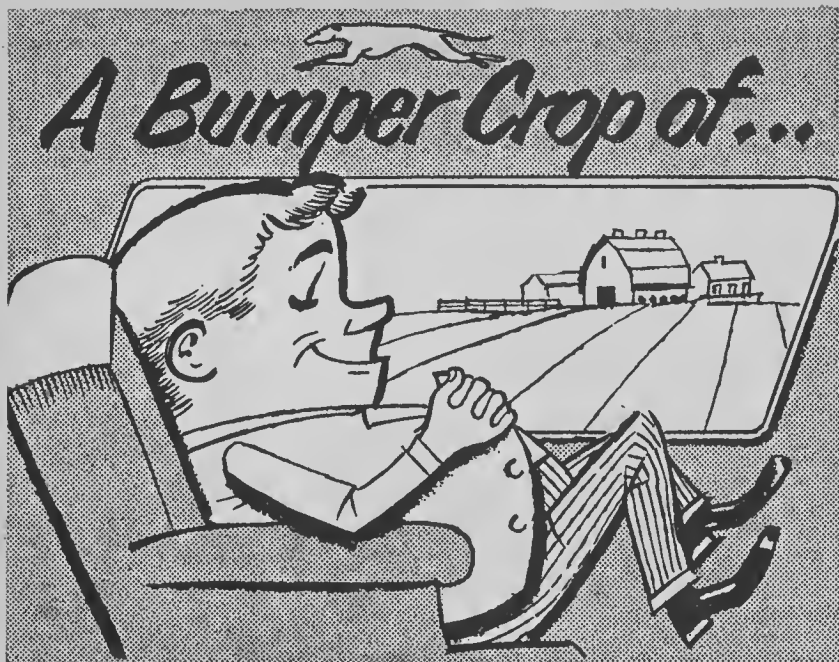


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## The Clubwoman

by RUTH GILL

(Introducing a series of articles designed especially to help members of women's clubs contribute more to success of their organizations.)

**N**ORTH AMERICANS have often been referred to jokingly as "a nation of joiners." It is not long before a couple newly arrived in a community is approached to become a member of this auxiliary, or that lodge.

People like to belong. Clubwork helps them feel they belong. Some get great pleasure in being received into a secret society, where a password or handshake grants admission. There are craft societies, church groups; the war veterans have their Legion, and women have their Institutes, Missionary Societies, Christian Temperance Union, Council of Women, the list is almost endless.

Why should there be a club? For instance, are not women busy enough with household chores and the rearing of children? What has clubwork to offer that can compensate for time spent away from the home-life?

A community has many lacks. It may house a retarded child, and

parents who cannot afford to send the little one away to a school prepared to care for it; there may be a need for a library, and hot soup and milk ought to be provided for children who take lunches to school.

If joining a club will make these possible, people will give that much of themselves. Basically, everyone wants to clean up the lacks and get down to the business of living a happy life. The women in a farm organization, the councillors of municipalities, the members of a legislature, all see a need and a way to fulfil it.

In return for giving time and money, the club member receives companionship, inspiration for her own duties, and encouragement to tackle more. But perhaps the greatest reward a North American gets from clubwork, perhaps the reason we are such joiners, stems from the knowledge that this is a free and bountiful land. Through clubwork we can be unselfish about this good fortune.

(No. 1 in series)

## The Leader . . . Enthusiasm Plus

**W**HAT ails your women's club? Does a clique rule the meetings? are projects unimaginative? or new women in the community not made welcome?

A recent poll of women's clubs across the country showed that almost all complaints about group activities arose from poor leadership.

What does it take to be an outstanding leader of women, or even a satisfactory one? Is there some magic quality that only a very few possess?

The ideal group leader would be earnest, friendly, brief-spoken, have a confident bearing, and attempt to see and bring out the best qualities in each member. Actually, the woman who finds herself presiding over others of her sex can get by on two special qualities . . . Enthusiasm, and a willingness to build leaders within the group.

From her enthusiasm and knowledge, the group gathers incentive to carry on a project. If the president can plan projects which meet the most urgent of the community's needs, her committee chairmen will have little trouble inspiring members to work and to draw non-members into activities.

It is said that one of the best business leaders America ever produced was Harvey S. Firestone, rubber executive. His policy was to tackle each job systematically. He planned, then delegated. He picked capable men,

then turned over to them most of the detail. He personally handled only the big problems.

**S**O it should be with the club president. She recognizes that each club member has something unique to contribute, and is anxious to prove that ability. Consequently, the leader turns over perhaps part of her own duties, even though she may be certain she could do a much better job herself.

In a similar manner, if one of her officers comes up against a minor problem she would be well advised to ask someone else in the club to give assistance. Thus another person feels appreciated and important to the group. The more persons working for the betterment of the club, the healthier the organization, provided the president keeps a firm hand and makes careful judgments.

Women's clubs are necessary to a community. Think of your own district—was it not the Ladies' Aid that bought the much-needed aisle carpeting for the church? Did not the Lodge through its teas and fair booths accumulate enough money to furnish several hospital rooms? Was it not the women of the community who canvassed on behalf of the Red Cross?

Given a soul-satisfying project, and an enthusiastic leader, the club woman will co-operate gladly with others and literally move mountains to complete efficiently the duties assigned to her. V





The Swedish "Smorgasbord" is a selection of tantalizing appetizers, while in Canada it has become a buffet style meal.

## They Brought It with Them

Many interesting foods and new flavors can be obtained from recipes of other lands. Why not try these suggestions?

by GLENORA PEARCE

"WHAT'S cooking in your neighbor's kitchen?" This can be interesting, particularly to the homemaker who is always looking for new ideas. The foods in your neighbors' kitchens are representative of the many homelands of our Canadian people. Such foods may be familiar in character but distinctive in flavor. Others are unusual in flavor and truly different in type. All are challenging to the adventurous taste, and have a place in adding interest and variety to menus.

Foreign cookery has many thrilling ideas to offer. By exchanging recipes with some of our new Canadians, different ways of seasoning and serving foods can be tried. Of course, other countries may have foods that are not available here, but many of the ideas can be adapted to Canadian foods.

Most Europeans have great respect for food. They have had to do much with little, and are rated among the world's best cooks. French cuisine has contributed much to our own, both in names of dishes and in the actual preparation of them. Perhaps Canadians can learn most from their potage. Soup in France is different than soup in Canada. It is quite thick, with a rich meat and vegetable flavor, and usually makes a whole meal. French cooks brown soup bones in a hot oven first, to give the soup an extra rich flavor and color. Almost any combination of vegetables are used, but the French find that too many carrots, turnips or cabbage give it a sweet taste. The vegetables also get special preparation. They are cut up and sautéed in butter until slightly brown

for added flavor, and then are simmered with the bones. To make the soup richer and to give it more body, egg yolks are sometimes added at the last minute.

THE "Smorgasbord" is known as "The National Institution of Sweden," where a table is set apart

from the dinner table, laden with a countless variety of foods. These are served buffet style before dinner as appetizers and consist of a tantalizing selection of bread, meats, fish, cheese, eggs and vegetables prepared hors d'oeuvres style. In Canada a smorgasbord becomes a whole meal rather than just an appetizer.

### Holoobtsi

(Ukrainian Cabbage Rolls)

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 large head cabbage     | 1 tsp. salt                        |
| 2 c. boiling water       | 1 c. ground cooked meat (optional) |
| 2 c. rice                | 1½ c. tomato juice                 |
| 1 large onion, minced    | ½ c. sour cream                    |
| 4 T. butter or bacon fat | Salt and pepper                    |

Remove the cabbage core with a sharp knife. Place the cabbage in a deep utensil and pour boiling water into the hollow of the core. Cover completely with boiling water. Let stand until the cabbage leaves are soft and pliable. Drain. Individually separate the cabbage leaves. Cut off the hard center stem from the leaves. If the leaves are large, cut in half or in three.

Wash the rice thoroughly. Add salt to the 2 c. of boiling water. Add rice and bring to boil. Cover and turn the heat off, and let stand until the rice absorbs all the water. (The rice will be only partly cooked.)

Sauté the onion in butter or bacon fat. Add the meat if used and cook together a few minutes. Combine with rice. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Cool this mixture.

Line the bottom of a large baking dish with a few large cabbage leaves. Place a spoonful of rice mixture on each half of the leaves and roll up. Arrange the rolls in layers. The rolls should be small. Sprinkle each layer with salt.

Mix the tomato juice and sour cream. Pour over the cabbage rolls (holoobtsi). Cover with a few leaves. Cover tightly and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 2 hours, or until the cabbage and rice kernels are done. The rice kernels should be separate and not mushy.

Place hot holoobtsi on a serving dish and sprinkle with chopped crisp bacon. Serve with any meat course.

### Krammerhuse

(Icelandic)

- |                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| ¼ lb. butter                       | ¾ c. flour     |
| ½ c. sugar                         | 5 egg whites   |
| Preserved cherries or strawberries | Whipping cream |

Cream the butter and sugar until very light and fluffy. Work in the sifted flour. Then add the stiffly beaten egg whites. Spread this mixture very thin on a well-greased cookie sheet and bake to a golden brown (325° F.). Cut in squares while

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still warm and shape into cones as quickly as possible, because they become brittle very easily. Fill with sweetened whipped cream and garnish with preserved cherries or with strawberries.

### II Minestrone (Italian)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 3 pts. soup stock  | 3 or 4 carrots  |
| ¼ lb. salt pork    | (chopped)       |
| (cut in 1 in.      | ½ lb. ripe      |
| lengths)           | tomatoes        |
| ½ lb. fresh kidney | 1 small onion   |
| beans              | (chopped)       |
| ½ lb. peas         | ½ c. rice       |
| 1 or 2 stalks      | Sage            |
| celery             | Parsley         |
| (chopped)          | 1 clove garlic  |
| 1 small cabbage    | (optional)      |
| (chopped)          | 3 to 4 T. Par-  |
| ½ lb. spinach      | mesan cheese    |
| (chopped)          | Salt and pepper |

Put the stock in a large saucepan, bring to the boil and add the pork,

beans, peas, celery, cabbage, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, onions, rice, sage and parsley. Stir well and season with salt and pepper. Simmer until the vegetables are tender and have nearly absorbed the stock. Finally, stir in the Parmesan cheese. The soup should be very thick and can be served either hot or cold.

- ### Weiner Schnitzel
- (Austrian—Breaded Veal Cutlets)
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4 veal steaks (½  | 1 egg beaten    |
| in. thick)        | 2 T. water      |
| Salt and pepper   | 4 poached eggs  |
| 1 c. bread crumbs | Anchovies       |
| Butter or         | Capers          |
| shortening        | 1 lemon, sliced |

Season individual portions of veal steak with salt and pepper. Dip them into bread crumbs, then into the beaten egg to which water has been added, and back into the bread crumbs again. Melt the butter or shortening in a skillet and brown the meat over a quick flame.

Cover and continue cooking over a low flame for about 30 minutes or until tender. Serve with a poached egg on each portion, garnished with capers, anchovies and lemon slices.

### Lingonberry Salad (Swedish)

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 pkg. lemon-       | ½ c. chopped nut-  |
| flavored gelatin    | meats              |
| 1 c. hot water      | ½ c. crushed pine- |
| 1 c. orange juice   | apple              |
| 1 pt. lingonberries | ¼ c. chopped       |
| (or cranberries)    | celery             |
| 1½ c. sugar         |                    |

(Lingonberries are the Swedish country cousins of the cranberry, and are usually available on the market at the same time. If lingonberries are not to be found in your area, you can substitute cranberries in the above recipe.)

Dissolve lemon-flavored gelatin in hot water. Chill until slightly thickened. Grind lingonberries (or cranberries) with

meat grinder, and add sugar, orange juice, nutmeats, pineapple and celery. Fold into gelatin mixture. Pour into one large mold or individual ones and chill until firm. Serve on lettuce cups with mayonnaise.

### Kourabiedes (Greek Shortbread)

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ¾ lb. butter     | 1 tsp. soda        |
| 1 c. fruit sugar | 1 tsp. vanilla     |
| 2 egg yolks      | 3½ c. sifted flour |

Cream butter, sugar and egg yolks together. Beat 7 minutes with electric mixer. Add the soda, vanilla and flour. Mix well. Shape into fingers ¾ x 3 inches. Bake in a slow oven (275° F.) about 30 minutes or until delicately browned. Roll in icing sugar before serving.

### Dutch Pudding

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 4 T. butter       | ¼ tsp. salt         |
| 2 c. granulated   | Juice of 1 lemon    |
| sugar             | 2 c. boiling water, |
| ½ c. cold water   | or mixture of       |
| ¼ c. milk         | fruit juice and     |
| 1½ c. sifted all- | boiling water       |
| purpose flour     | Fresh, canned or    |
| 2 tsp. baking     | frozen fruit, or    |
| powder            | a combination       |
| ½ tsp. nutmeg     | of fruits           |
| (or cinnamon)     |                     |

Grease an 11 x 8-inch cakepan. Preheat oven to 400° F. (moderately hot). Cream butter until light and fluffy. Gradually add 1 c. sugar and continue creaming. Combine milk and water. Sift together flour, baking powder, nutmeg (or cinnamon) and salt. Add sifted flour and spices to creamed butter, alternating with milk and water mixture. Pour batter into well-greased pan. Cover batter with fruit (cooked dried apricots, raisins, cherries or canned pineapple, fresh or canned peaches and apricots or a combination of fruits). Sprinkle 1 c. granulated sugar and lemon juice over fruit. Pour 2 c. boiling water over all. Bake in preheated oven for 45 minutes. Serve with cream.

### Strawberry Torta (Hungarian)

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 jelly roll sponge | ½ to ½ c. butter   |
| cake                | 1 tsp. vanilla     |
| 2 c. sifted icing   | 1 pt. strawberries |
| sugar               | (fresh or frozen   |
| 1 egg, slightly     | without syrup)     |
| beaten              |                    |

### Jelly Roll Sponge Cake

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 6 large eggs | 1 c. flour, sifted |
| (separated)  | 3 T. lemon juice   |
| 1 c. sugar   | 2 tsp. grated      |
| ¼ tsp. salt  | lemon rind         |

To well beaten egg yolks add salt. Sift in sugar slowly, heating constantly. Add lemon juice and rind. Fold in stiff egg whites. Fold in sifted flour. Bake in a 15 x 10-inch pan in a moderate oven. When cool, cut cake crosswise in three equal rectangles.

Beat butter until soft. Gradually add sugar, beating until creamy. Add egg and vanilla, whip until fluffy. Cut berries in quarters and add to filling. Spread fillings on top of each cake slice. Fit one layer on top of another — three tiers. Garnish with whole strawberries. ✓

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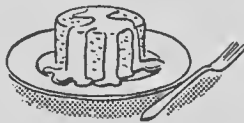
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# The Countrywoman

Being a good neighbor can do much to make our new Canadians feel at home

**D**URING the month of Thanksgiving it might be well to realize that our Canadian heritage of family life reflects the influence of the people of many lands, who have, through the years, come to make their homes in this country. There is a continuing responsibility toward our newcomers. Many of these people want to become a part of Canada and there is much that can be done to make this possible.

Before help can be given to others, Canadians must believe in Canada. How often has it been said, "Not bad—for a Canadian?" This attitude of national degradation could sabotage our future insofar as making our new Canadians a part of Canada. Thousands of immigrant families are joining our population and learning our ways. If Canadians of the old stock are vocal in their depreciation of national progress, and if they are scornful of native talent or the Made-in-Canada article, whatever hopes have been cherished for a strong, confident, cohesive nation are considerably diminished. It is one thing for a family to bicker among themselves. It is quite another thing when newcomers enter the group, because they are apt to pick up only the complaints, and overlook the traditions and common purpose of the community and household.

To develop our character and skills still further and to take a proper place in the world today, we Canadians should be prepared to assert our convictions, without smugness or self-complacency. We should first have faith in ourselves as Canadians, and then we are better prepared to assist our immigrants in becoming Canadians.

People often say, "I would like to help our newcomers, but I have so many other responsibilities, and, anyway, what could I do?" A mistake that many individuals make is to walk through life with their eyes shut, and they just do not notice their chances. As soon as our eyes are opened, we shall become aware of many who need help, not in the big things, but in the little things.

Even when it is seen where help can be given, some of us feel embarrassed, and therefore hesitate in approaching a stranger. This feeling, combined with a fear of being repulsed, is the cause of a great deal of unneighborliness in the world. If the approach can be made with wisdom and genuine neighborliness, the desired response is likely to result.

Although we recognize the need and the right approach we still must find time to do something about it. To hand \$10 to someone who needs it is not enough. Possibly a small part of our own pleasures may have to be given up. If giving of time and talent is done with care, we are more apt to find the exact wants of those who need our help.

There are, of course, organized welfare and club activities, but the gaps in these must be filled by personal service, performed with kindness. An organization is a complex affair. It is like an automobile and needs a broad highway to run on. It cannot penetrate the little bypaths and that is where we must assist our new Canadians.

Our associations with the newcomers cannot only be personally pleasurable but profitable. Many new ideas about foods, handicrafts and recreation will come our way. For this we can be truly thankful, because it is only through an exchange of ideas that we and the Canadian community develop.

A Canadian commentator, John Fisher, has said, "We Canadians have just about everything nowadays, not entirely due to our own efforts, but partly as a result of good fortune and of good friends of other lands." This year has not been as good to many of us as we might have wished, but few other people enjoy the abundance that some Canadians take for granted. Let us be thankful for our Canadian heritage and for what we have, and let us do what we can to speed the day when our new Canadians are at home among us.—G.P. V



## What about Asiatic Flu?

**A**SIATIC influenza is a new form of flu which gained attention on this continent in April of this year, from a news report from Hong Kong saying that some 250,000 people were ill from something like influenza. As this appeared to be an unusually severe attack, medical research men here began to investigate. In mid-June, cases were reported aboard an ocean liner landing at San Francisco. By July the "bug" was causing flu among a convention group of teenagers from all across the United States, and Asiatic influenza had become world-wide.

Asiatic flu is caused by a virus, much like the viruses that cause other types of flu. Four types of viruses, as different as apples are from oranges, are known to cause human influenza. Each type of virus stimulates the production of antibodies in the human body. Antibodies, which give future protection after an attack by one type of influenza, do not provide protection against the other types. The Asiatic influenza virus is thought to be a mutant or slightly changed form of one of the old-type viruses.

Flu virus is apparently carried in microscopic droplets from the throats



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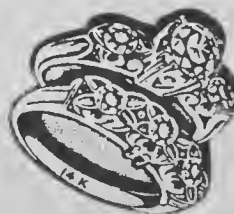
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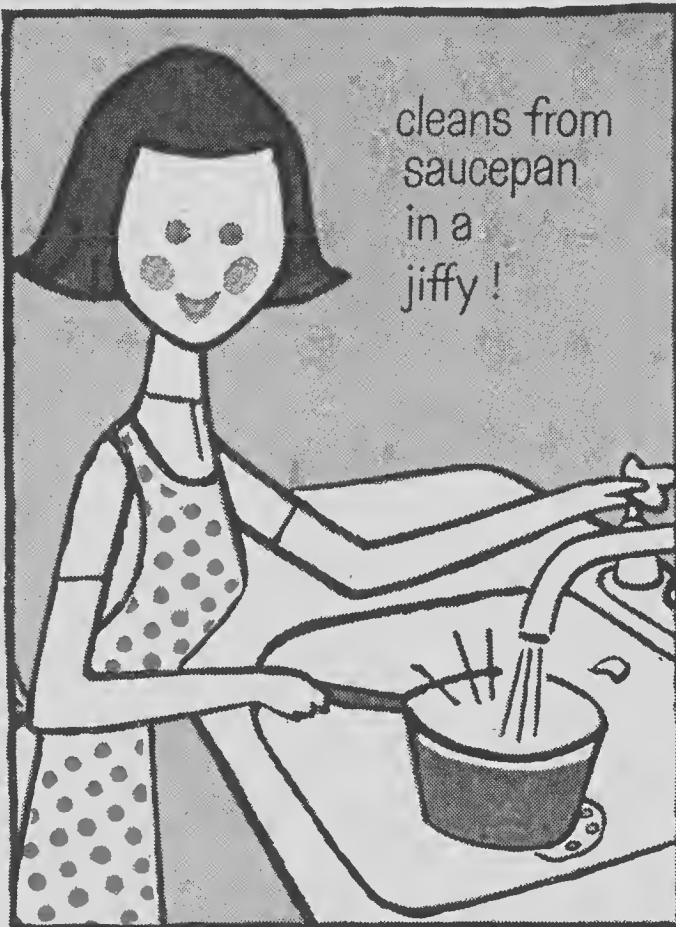
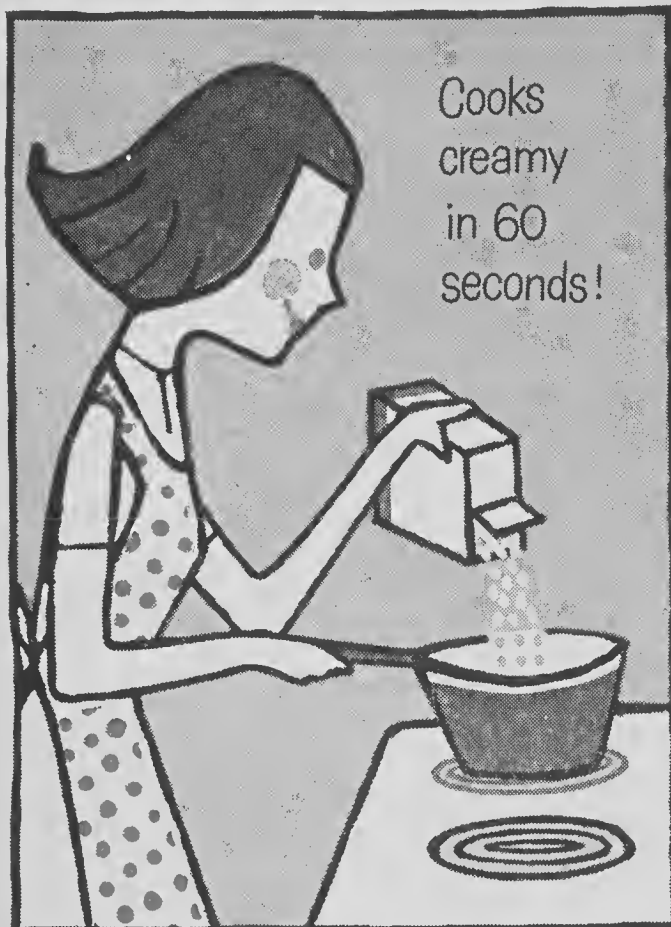
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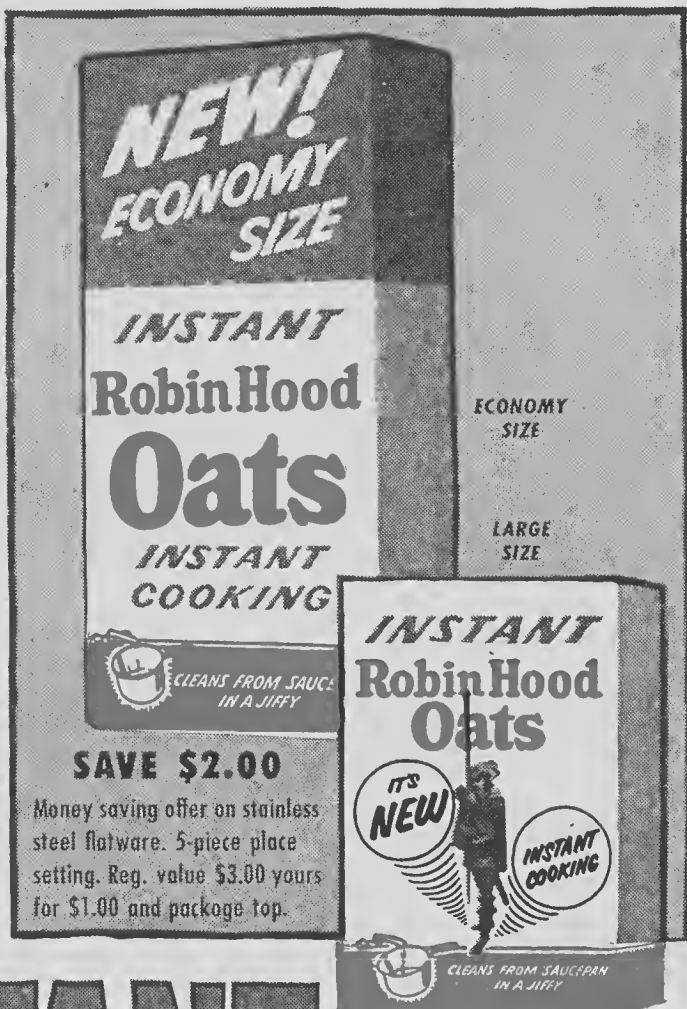
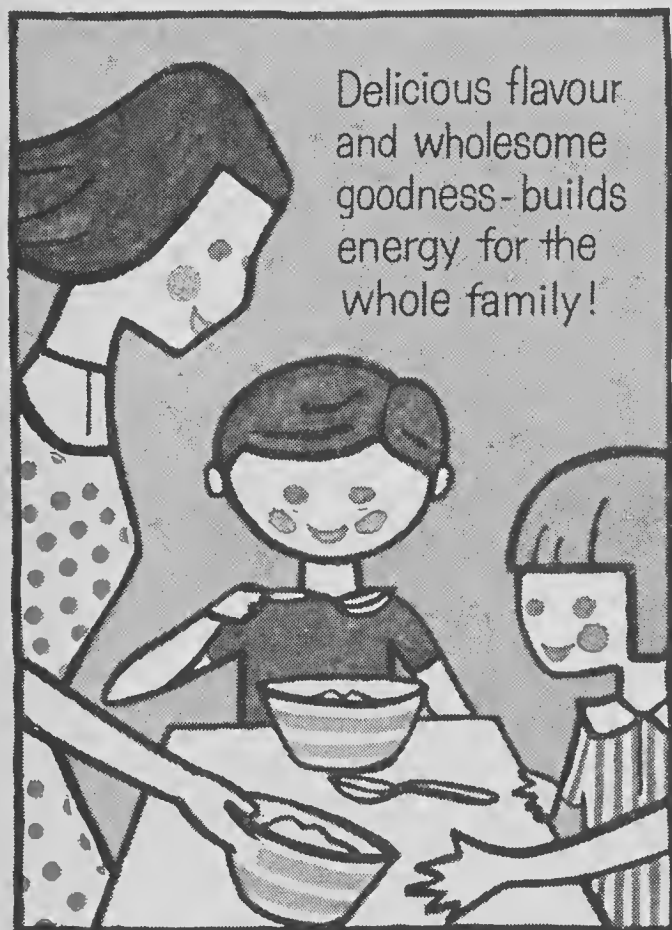
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and lungs of people who are not yet sick. Keeping away from coughs and sneezes is general good sense, but it isn't a guarantee against flu, because all that carriers need to do to infect others is to breathe.

The symptoms of the Asiatic flu are no different from those of other flu, except perhaps for the suddenness of the onset. In other words, it takes just two or three hours for the flu to progress from a feeling of just ill to a feeling of being very ill. A headache, sore throat, fever, a non-productive cough and severe aching muscles develop. Within 24 hours all these symptoms will appear. Digestion is not usually affected. Of course, there is loss of appetite as is the case with anyone who has a fever, but ordinary gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting and diarrhea) are not usually present. The actual severity of this flu is relatively mild compared with the flu of 1918-19. The attack will last from four to five days, followed by several more days of general weakness after the fever subsides.

**S**UGGESTED treatment for the Asiatic flu is similar to that used for the flu that is now known. If any unusual symptoms appear, a doctor should be called. Treatment includes rest in bed, with moist, fresh air in the room. The diet should contain plenty of fluids, not because it fights the virus, but because it makes the patient feel less miserable. The diet should be a light one including tea, toast, chicken, mashed potatoes, mild-flavored cooked fruits and vegetables, gelatin and ice cream. Aspirin or other analgesics can be taken to help relieve the muscle aches and headaches. To relieve the soreness in the throat a gargle of salt and water (quarter teaspoon of table salt in a half glass of water) can be used. Antibiotics are not effective against influenza. They are effective against the complications. Therefore antibiotics should not be given for the flu itself, because the bacteria which survive them may change so that they might resist antibiotics later, when given for the complications.

Vaccines have been developed to give immunity. An effective vaccine protects by stimulating the body to produce protective chemical substances known as antibodies. The supply of vaccine is limited, but is being produced as rapidly as possible in Canadian laboratories. The doctor in your community will have the most recent information.

Now that fall is here, and flu is likely to accelerate, more and more complaints of that "tired feeling," which often warns us of an impending attack, may be heard. One of the real dangers, which is indirect, is the fact that it could make a lot of people sick at the same time. Conceivably, if Asiatic flu hits, hospitals will be jammed, communities disrupted, business and government crippled. The course of the flu and its threats are still unpredictable. However, everything is being done to get as good a vaccine as possible in large quantities. The chances of prevention are far better now than in the past and we have better methods of caring for the ill. A public awareness of what an Asiatic flu epidemic might bring is of vital importance. If Asiatic flu does strike in an epidemic there should be no cause for panic.





*It's fine  
to be fashionable  
BUT*

## Be Sure the Shoe Fits

**I**F the feet are happy, so is the face. Encase a woman's feet in tight-fitting shoes and before long a strained, belligerent look will appear on her face. Civilization is wonderful, but sometimes feet would be much happier if they could just grow as was intended, instead of being pushed and squeezed into the odd shoe shapes currently fashionable. In full support of this are the orthopedists, who can prove that ill-fitting or poorly constructed shoes are at least partly to blame for most foot troubles.

Feet must have been comfortable when the Indian covered them only with soft leather moccasins. The tiny pores in the leather let the foot breathe, and the resilient moccasin allowed plenty of growing space. The red man's successor on the plains, the farmer, often wore ill-fitting and heavy workboots, and though he averaged 25 miles on days when he walked behind a plow his foot troubles were minimal because his tread was cushioned by the soft earth.

With his wife, it was different. She sometimes walked from daylight to midnight on a hard floor, and if it was time for new shoes to be bought the children usually got them first. Even a modern housewife will average 10 miles of walking per day, and though she can afford footwear, she will likely be wearing worn-out shoes or even bedroom slippers. Foot specialists would like to see these home-makers adopt the well-constructed flat or wedgie for housework, preferably ones that buckle or tie or stay firmly on the feet.

Feet are more sensitive than most of us acknowledge. It doesn't take long for a blister to form on a heel over which a shoe slides up and down, and the constant wear of a too-short shoe is merely inviting corns or bunions that may not be easily cleared-up. In fact, a well-developed bunion can usually be decreased only through an operation.

**W**HEN it is time to buy shoes watch the weather. If it rains often in your area, it would be best to buy new shoes during one of these spells, for when the weather gets damp, feet swell and leather shrinks. Don't be satisfied with the "stretch" that a shoe-dealer puts in shoes to make them fit better. At the first hint of humidity, the stretch will disappear, forever.

The following safety rules could be observed when buying shoes:

1. Check the quality of the shoe to see what material is used for lining

and insole. These are the hidden hallmarks of a quality shoe. Leather linings are particularly comfortable because of their smoothness. Leather insoles provide comfort and ventilation under the sole of the foot where the greatest pressure and heat build up. The price is not always the highest for a quality shoe; fashionable footwear may be what is most expensive this season, while the conservative, well-made shoe stays at its usual price level.

2. Run the hand inside the shoe and make sure it feels smooth all the way to the toe. Press down on the insole. It should have a little give—not too much. Feel the lining. It should be smooth and without ridges or projecting stitches.

3. The fit at the heel should be snug, but not overly tight. The widest part of the shoe should match the widest part of the foot.

4. Be measured while standing, and have the shoe salesman measure both feet. Insist that the fit be correct in length and width. If the salesman tries to palm off on you a poor-fitting pair of shoes, remind him that shoes today come in as many as 166 sizes and so there must be one pair that will fit you like a glove.

5. Don't buy shoes in the morning. Feet tend to swell and shoes may be too tight by evening.

6. If you don't have polish at home to care for the shoes just purchased, buy some from the shoe salesman, and give the shoes a good shining before you even wear them. This is the kind of care that really pays off in preservation of fine finishes.

7. Women should remember that conservatively colored shoes will always fit into their wardrobe . . . blue, brown, black, or white. The odd shoe colors require matching accessories to present a really smart-looking picture, and then may attractively blend with only one dress in your collection.

Children's feet should be particularly well-shod, going into a sturdy new pair as soon as the big toe can be felt at the end. Some youngsters out-



*New styles in junior party shoes.*

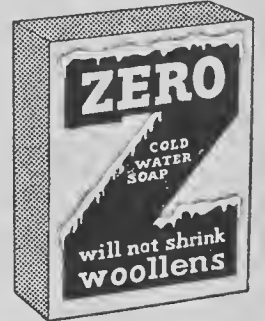
grow their shoes every month or so. Not many families can afford to buy boots that often, but little feet should definitely not be kept too long in too-short shoes. If feet receive reasonably kind care, the average person will get over 65,000 miles from them in a lifetime. V



*Boys' shoes for fall show many leathers, feature latch catch (left).*

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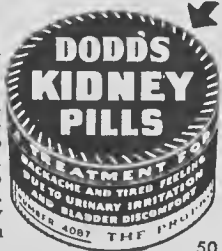
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## To the Top o' the Hill

by MARY FRANCIS



Kelva and Joey shudder as cold waters of Cavendish Bay swish at their heels.

WHEN a person has a large family and limited means of entertainment, sometimes the mother's imagination has to be pretty "elastic" to meet the many demands of everyday living. We have had 11 children, plus an adopted one, and if there are any more ways to build tents, lions and tigers, out of chairs and an ironing board, well, I would really like to see them!

Through the years we have found that very often simple things provided more pleasure than elaborate, costly toys might have done. How many mothers have built a scarlet runner or morning-glory house? It is so easy to make and provides endless hours of pleasure for the kiddies. Early in the spring drive a sturdy pole into the ground in the back yard. It should be about eight feet above ground level. In a very shallow trench plant scarlet runner beans or morning-glory seed. This trench should be about six feet out from the pole and in a complete circle around it. As the plants appear, drive stout pegs into the ground alongside each plant, attach cord to the pegs and then up to the central pole near the top. It won't be long until the small fry have a cool, green play-house, wigwam style. Be sure to leave a gap in the circle of plants to provide a doorway. I have also planted creeping vines 6 or 7 feet out from an old building, and, this too, makes an ideal hideaway for small Lone Rangers or Tontos.

Recently we lived in a city, and even now I shudder when I think of numberless tiny tots playing on the streets and sidewalks. Many of them had small back yards which could have been made a child's delight. However, the parents thought it was easier to let the little ones "out front," than to exert the energy and imagination necessary to fix up the back yard. Any lumber dealer will usually give you odds and ends of plywood, boards and so forth. These can be used to make tiny tables for "little mothers," blocks for forts, and for other things as well. Save the tiny baby-food tins, the flat oval tins that

fish comes in, and other odd-shaped tins. Wash them in warm, soapy water and make sure there are no sharp edges. With such an assortment two little maids can play house endlessly.

You'll never know how delighted we were to drive down the long lane to "home" this spring. Because my husband's work was in the city, and our teenagers had to go to high school, we felt it would be cheaper to move to town than pay almost \$100 board for the high school "twosome." While we lived in town I kept two extra boarders, but I do not think a day passed without some member of the family wishing we were in the country again. Kelva, the eight-year-old, and Joey (our adopted five-year-old) kept wishing they had a puppy, or a flock of kittens, but we knew the heartaches involved, possibly seeing beloved pets killed on a busy street or mauled by less understanding youngsters. Now back home in the country, we have a roly-poly black puppy called Tubby, a mother cat and her two multi-colored kittens and a baby rabbit. Then there are endless flowers and berries to be picked.

Yes, it's a wonderful way of life—this country living. We wouldn't trade it again for a mansion in any city. True, we have no electricity yet, but I have other compensation. Electricity can wait. The irons have to be heated in the wood-burning stove, the water has to be pumped by hand, and our toast is made on a long fork over the coals, but ah! the peace and quiet that is all mine! No running to the door every few minutes to talk to a persistent salesman.

Don't get me wrong. I love visitors, but not the kind that take you away from putting bread in the pans to tell you, "Now, Lady, you just can't live without this gadget . . ." Well I can and I am, out here, where at day's end, the sun dips down behind the wooded hills and winks his red eye at the rows and rows of white cottages that gird the spot where Ann Shirley came to life, through the vivid imagination of L. M. Montgomery, beloved Island authoress.

I can watch the white breakers roll and crash over the sand bar in the Gulf waters that seem so near, instead of five miles away, as the crow flies. My better half still travels back and forth to town to work each day, but he too, is happy when at eventide his car turns the corner, and heads to the top o' the hill and home!





# Bright Accents

It really takes very little to improve the appearance of a tired costume or a room that looks uninteresting

by ANNA LOREE

## No. S-5261

From the practical women of the British Isles comes a fashion tip—to dress up a conservatively styled and perhaps old suit, add matching bag, scarf and gloves. Materials required for this set: one yard 54-inch wool fabric, one yard 36-inch taffeta for lining, 1½ yards wool fringing, one pair fabric gloves, cardboard, ¾ yard 27-inch wide buckram, 10-inch zipper, and mercerized sewing thread to match. Detailed instruction sheet makes sewing easy. Design No. S-5261. Price 10 cents.



## No. CPC 5512

A grown-up style hat and bag set that would thrill any little girl if she found it under the tree Christmas morning. Colorful, hard-wearing, and stylish with its pearl button and tassel trim, the simple-to-crochet set should be a favorite accessory for several years. Materials suggested: three balls each of White and Spanish Red, one ball Skipper Blue crochet cotton, No. 4 crochet hook, two dozen small pearl buttons. Use thread double throughout. Design No. CPC 5512. Price 10 cents.



## No. S-6421

An old dressing-table can look quite gay when treated to a fresh covering of printed cotton, drapery or upholstery fabric. Materials required\* for kidney shape table 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, 34 inches high: 4 yards 48 - inch fabric, 1½ yards 36 - inch wide contrasting heavy nylon, 1 yard canvas, 2¾ yards bobble fringing, mercerized thread to match. Sewing instructions provide step-by-step guidance. Design No. S-6421. Price 10 cents.

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### FRUIT

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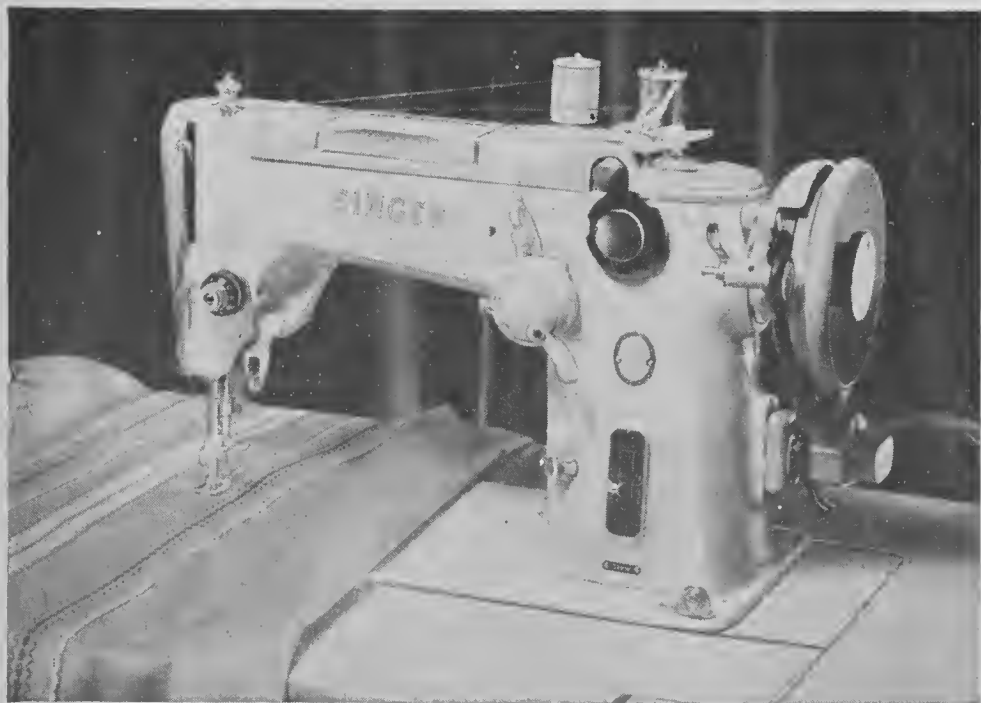
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## Bobbin-Stitch A Dart That Shows

IF a dart is to be stitched on the right side of a garment, or on a sheer fabric, it should be a bobbin-stitched dart. This will ensure that there are no thread ends to mar the design. Here is the procedure to follow:

1. Pin the dart markings together exactly on the stitching line, using steel pins. In pinning, pick up the least possible amount of fabric.
2. Baste with a thread of a different color to the fabric so that it will be easy to remove.
3. Thread the machine.
4. Pull about 20 inches of bobbin thread up from the bobbin through the bottom plate.
5. Remove the thread from the machine needle, leaving the top of the machine threaded.
6. Thread the needle in the opposite direction using the bobbin thread.
7. Fasten the bobbin thread and the spool thread together using a small knot.
8. Holding the spool thread near the spool, draw the bobbin thread up through the threading by winding it onto the spool. The bobbin thread is now continuous from the bobbin to the spool.
9. Check the position of the thread take-up lever to make sure it is at its highest point so the thread will not break on the first stitch.
10. Because this type of a dart is stitched from the point to the widest part, place the fabric in position underneath the presser foot with the thread just touching the fold, about one-quarter inch from the end of the dart.
11. Lower the presser foot.
12. Stitch the first three or four stitches on the edge of the fold. (one-quarter inch), and then stitch in a straight line to the top of the dart.
13. Clip the threads and remove bastings.
14. Finish the dart by pressing over a tailor's ham (cushion).

## Pathways

*I do not ask for highways  
That have no hills to climb,  
So broad, and smooth, and easy,  
They take no toil or time.*

*I choose the little pathways  
Through woods, by cheerful streams,  
Through glades of tree-arched silence,  
And avenues of dreams.*

*Long aisles of contemplation  
Where friendly wildflowers nod,  
And winds among the branches  
Whisper the name of God.*

*Those who are in a hurry  
The thoroughfares may prize,  
But I choose winding pathways  
Of wonder and surprise.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN.

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## What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 2, Man.



# New Looks in Blue...

No. 2180—The two-piece middy dress, of flannel, or smooth wool with herringbone tweed skirt. Belt it. Add breast pockets, flared collar. The pattern allows for all these variations. Sizes 10 to 17. Size 14 requires  $3\frac{5}{8}$  yards 36-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 2177—The blouson look, with smartly belted waistline and open collar that lends itself to jewellery, scarfing, or addition of a white collar. Simple to make pattern in sizes 11 to 16, plus 18. Size 18 requires  $3\frac{5}{8}$  yards 36-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

No. 2244—The cloche. Four hats from one pattern, with matching bags—clutch style, or popular shoulder purse. Head sizes  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , 22, 23. In size 22 view 1 requires  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard, view 2 requires  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard, bag requires  $\frac{5}{8}$  yard, all 36-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

No. 2136—The straight-cut coat. Handsome in plaid with tie neckline or hood, and patch pockets. Sizes 11 to 18. Size 15 requires  $6\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36-inch fabric with nap. Price 50 cents.

No. 2134—The high-rise skirt. This one is met at the waist by a buckled-down jacket. Sleeves can be three-quarter or to the wrist. Back zipper. Sizes 11 to 16, plus 18. Size 16 (view 1) requires  $4\frac{7}{8}$  yards 35-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

Be sure to state size and number, and write name and address clearly when ordering Simplicity Patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg 2, Man.



2180



2177



2244



2136



2134

This is Fashion for Fall and Winter 1957-58. A year for blues . . . intense and vivid, like peacock and night blue, or gentle, like mauve or smoke. Next in importance—red, the soft browns, and the greens. Whatever the choice, it is smart to wear one color from head to heel.

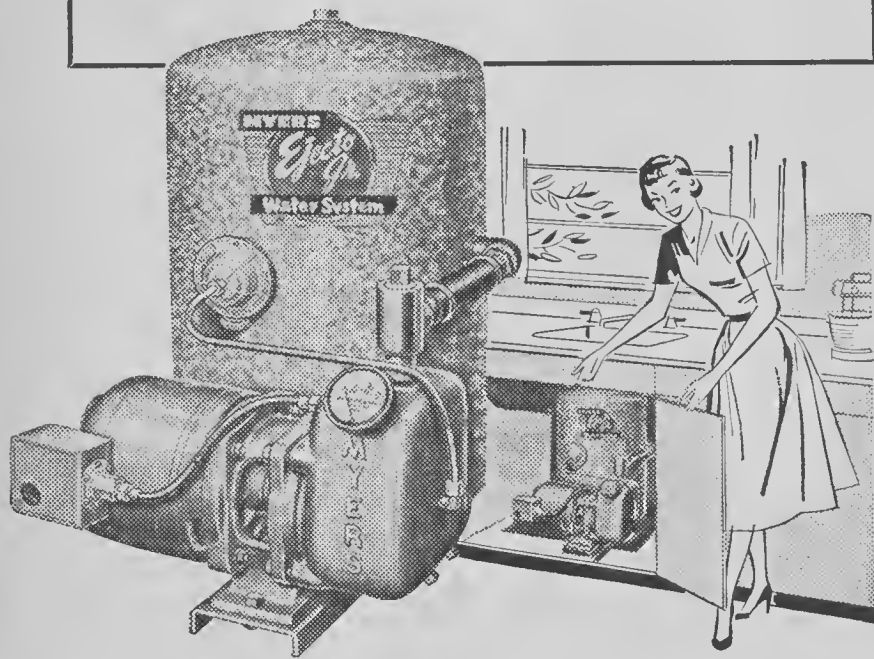
It's a comfortable fashion year. Skirts are slender, with gentle pleating. Jackets may be double-breasted, slightly barreled in silhouette, and cropped just past the waist. Necklines stand away from the throat, for many strands of necklace. Dress-backs billow; fabrics are gathered, draped, or folded. Coats are often three-quarter length, in mixed tweed or hounds'-tooth check.

Belts appear everywhere. Shoes sport a stacked leather heel, pointed toes. Winter boots have a built-in sock that cuffs down, or may be high, narrow and zippered. Hats are worn off the face and crushed to the side . . . soft, plushy velour berets, ribbon-banded toques, the squashed cloche.

Fabrics contrast . . . plaid with velveteen, chiffon with chiffon-weight wools, textured tweeds with knitted fabrics, the latter perhaps being made at home on your own knitting machine.

It's a year of fashions that look attractive on almost any figure, of colors conservatively bold.

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### Almost Half a Century

That's how long The Guide has been a part of the Canadian farm scene. So many things have changed in that time. New machines, new crop varieties, new breeding methods, new ways of doing just about everything, have made the farmer's job more and more complicated. Through all this, The Country Guide has changed too, but has never altered its purpose, which is to keep the farmer informed of the important developments as they occur.

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# The Country

**W**OULD you like to live in a house all made of popcorn? We know three friends who did. Each chose part of the popcorn house for his very own and they were very happy together. Here is the poem which tells about this wonderful house:

A mole, a rabbit and a little grey mouse,  
All lived together in a popcorn house,  
The mole chose the cellar  
With its nice dirt walls,  
The rabbit took the center  
With its cupboards and halls.  
The attic was chosen by the little grey mouse,  
And all were very happy in the popcorn house.



Could you draw a picture of the popcorn house and the three friends who lived in it? Use a large sheet of drawing paper or brown paper so you will have lots of room to make a good picture. Perhaps your class at school would like to draw this picture too.

*Ann Sankey*

## A Lad and His Lamp

by MARY GRANNAN

**I**T was raining. Tommy McTavish looked regretfully at the pumpkin field beyond the meadow. He had planned on making a jack-o'-lantern that day, but now his mother said it was too wet to go out. Tommy sighed.

Mrs. McTavish laughed. "It's not that bad, Tommy," she said, "and we need the rain. Why don't you take advantage of the storm and read the book I gave you for your birthday?"

Tommy brightened. "That's just what I'll do, Mum," he said. "I've been so busy that I haven't had time to read my new book, and I can make my jack-o'-lantern tomorrow."

About an hour later, Tommy dashed into the kitchen. "Mum," he said, "this is one of the most exciting books I have ever read. Do you know about 'Aladdin and his wonderful lamp'?"

Mrs. McTavish nodded. "Yes, I do. It was one of my favorite stories when I was your age."

"No wonder," said Tommy. "I wish I'd been Aladdin. There he was, playing on the street, when a stranger came along and told him that if he'd go under the ground for him, he'd find all sorts of jewels. And Aladdin did, Mum, remember? But all the stranger wanted was a little rusty old lamp that was down there. Aladdin found the lamp, and he wondered why the stranger wanted it, instead of all the rubies and diamonds and pearls, and so when he came up with the lamp, he ran away with it. And one day Aladdin decided to clean the lamp. He rubbed it and three genii appeared, right out of the floor in a funnel of smoke. And they said Aladdin was their master, and that they were his slaves." Tommy shook his head wistfully. "I wish you'd married Dad a million years ago, Mum, and then perhaps I'd have had a magic lamp."

"You have," said Mrs. McTavish. "Your flashlight. With a flick of your finger, you can fill a room with light. Aladdin had to fill his lamp with oil, and trim the wick, and even then he had just a glimmer of light. I think your flashlight is real magic."

Tommy had an idea. "The cellar is the nearest thing to an underground cave in this house." When Tommy reached the foot of the stairs, he heard the pickle closet door swinging on its hinges. He turned the flashlight toward the closet, just in time to see a small, plump grey mouse leap inside. The door slammed shut.

Tommy crossed the cellar and opened the door again. "Why are you in our cellar, Mr. Mouse?" he asked.

"I'm hiding," half sobbed the little grey fellow. "I'm so ashamed. We're having a Halloween carnival in your attic this morning. I said I'd bring some cream candy . . . I got the candy, but while coming over here, the rain washed it away. It just disappeared right under my whiskers."

Tommy nodded. "Water will do that to sugar," he said, "but won't your friends understand that it's not your fault?"

"I suppose they would," said the mouse, "but I promised. Georgie Greytail made a roller coaster from some spools and a ruler, and Letty Littlemouse has a peanut stand. She found a whole bag of peanuts in the house where she lives. Joey Jumper is performing on a pencil perch pole. Willie Whitmouse is doing a balance act on a marble that he found. And I, Martie Mouse, who promised to run the candy booth, have nothing to run it with."

"I think it's much more shameful to hide, than it is to face your friends," said Tommy. "My mother says you should face up to things."

Martie realized the wisdom of Tommy's remarks, and said he would go to the carnival in the attic and tell his friends what had happened.

Tommy smiled. "I'm glad," he said, "and because you've made up your mind to do the right thing, I'm going to take you up to our pantry. We're sure to find something up there for you to take to the carnival. But I think perhaps you'd better get into my pocket, because my mother isn't too fond of mice."

But Mrs. McTavish was upstairs making the beds when Tommy and Martie reached the kitchen. Tommy set his little friend on the second



# Boy and Girl

shelf in the pantry while he investigated the cake box. The inquisitive Martie leaned over the edge of the shelf, fell and landed on the Lazy Susan on the counter. It spun dizzily with the mouse.

"Wh-what is that thing?" asked Martie.

Tommy laughed. "It's just a plate that spins. We call it a Lazy Susan. Mum uses it for pickles and relishes. She puts different kinds in each little dish."

"It's a very nice thing," said Martie, with admiring eyes. "I had a nice ride on it. May I try it again?"

Tommy had an idea. "No," he said. "We'll take it to the carnival. This Lazy Susan will be a wonderful merry-go-round for the mice. It will be the very best thing at the carnival, and you will be the manager. Besides that, we'll use my magic lamp to light the midway."

Tommy set his flashlight on the floor, lighting the tiny carnival from

end to end. He then started the Lazy Susan spinning, while Martie called out, "Over here, over here. Ride on the merry-go-round."

Joey Jumper leapt from his perch pole. Letty Littlemouse left her peanut stand. Georgie Greytail stopped his roller coaster to investigate the new and wonderful ride that Martie had brought to the carnival. While the mice were enjoying themselves, Tommy went downstairs to get some cheese. Martie thanked Tommy and said that it had been a magic day, indeed.

Mrs. McTavish smiled when Tommy came to the table for lunch. "Did you have an adventure?" she asked.

"Oh yes, Mum," said the little boy. "My lamp was just as magic as Aladdin's, but Mum, you'd better wash your Lazy Susan the next time you use it."

"Why?" asked Mrs. McTavish.

"Because today it's been a Mouse's merry-go-round," said Tommy. V

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 68 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



BEFORE autumn has finally given way to winter, most of the birds that come north in the spring have departed for the wintering grounds in the south. The nests that for a few short weeks in summer sheltered broods of clamoring youngsters stand flattened and tattered, deserted in the leafless woods. In hollow stubs and dead trees the many holes drilled by woodpeckers, flickers and sapsuckers are deserted too, but not always empty. If the former owners have vacated, there are often tenants ready and willing to sublet—sometimes even before the rightful owner is ready to leave. Among the most aggressive of these is that bustling gossip of the woods, the red squirrel.

Sometimes, wandering in the winter woods you may pass one of these woodpecker holes in such a dead stub as the old Balm o'Gilead in the

sketch. Stop and give the trunk a sharp tap. The startled occupant will usually pop out smartly, to chatter and scold as long as you are in sight. Like the blue-jays with which Chatterer is generally feuding, the squirrels are the busybodies of the woods, and anything that provokes their curiosity will be singled out and shrilled at in a voice to warn the woods dwellers for a quarter of a mile around.

They are not very respectful models, but if you persist long enough, your sketchbook will gradually fill with their many poses and lively impertinences—for in spite of their faults, the woods probably would be lonely without them.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors series now available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price post-paid \$1.00). V

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# MIXER MEALS

A "mixer meal" is any main dish of basic foods, combined with macaroni, noodles or spaghetti, it's *twice as good* because the macaroni product takes on the flavour of other ingredients! . . . actually lots more food, lots more flavour, at lots less cost.

Try the suggestions below, or look for "mixer meal" ideas in food columns or in cook books.

### TRY —

#### HUNGARIAN MEAT BALLS WITH SPAGHETTI

8 ozs. spaghetti  
½ lb. ground beef  
½ lb. ground pork  
¼ cup water

Salt and pepper  
½ cup apple juice  
1 tablespoon sugar  
6 oz. con tomato or spaghetti sauce  
3 onions sliced thin

Mix first four ingredients. Form small balls and roll in paprika until completely red. Sauté until brown. Cook and drain spaghetti. Cover and simmer meat balls for 30 minutes in a sauce made of spaghetti or tomato sauce, onions, apple juice and sugar. Serve on hot spaghetti. (Serves 4-6).



### TRY — MACARONI À L'ITALIENNE

8 ozs. elbow macaroni  
½ cup butter  
½ lb. minced beef

10 oz. con condensed tomato soup  
8 oz. can tomato or spaghetti sauce  
Salt and pepper  
½ cup grated strong cheese

Add macaroni to rapidly boiling salted water slowly. Cook uncovered, stirring occasionally, until tender. Drain. Melt butter, add beef, and cook over medium heat until brown. Combine macaroni, beef mixture, and remaining ingredients. Turn into buttered casserole. Sprinkle with additional cheese and bake in moderate oven (350°) 30 to 35 minutes. (Serves 4-6).



### TRY — NOODLES WITH TUNA

½ cup butter  
½ cup chopped onion  
3 tablespoons flour  
1 cup pineapple juice  
½ cup evaporated milk  
¼ cup water

7 oz. can tuna  
Salt and pepper  
8 ozs. noodles  
Toasted almonds  
Paprika

Melt butter over medium heat, add onion and brown well. Blend in flour, and brown. Add pineapple juice, milk, and water and cook over low heat until thick, stirring constantly. Break tuna in pieces and add. Season with salt and pepper. Meanwhile, add noodles to rapidly boiling water. Cook uncovered, stirring occasionally, until tender. Drain. Serve tuna mixture over noodles. Sprinkle with almonds and dust with paprika. (Serves 4-6).



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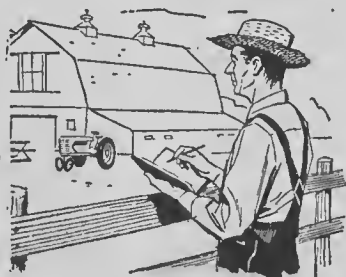
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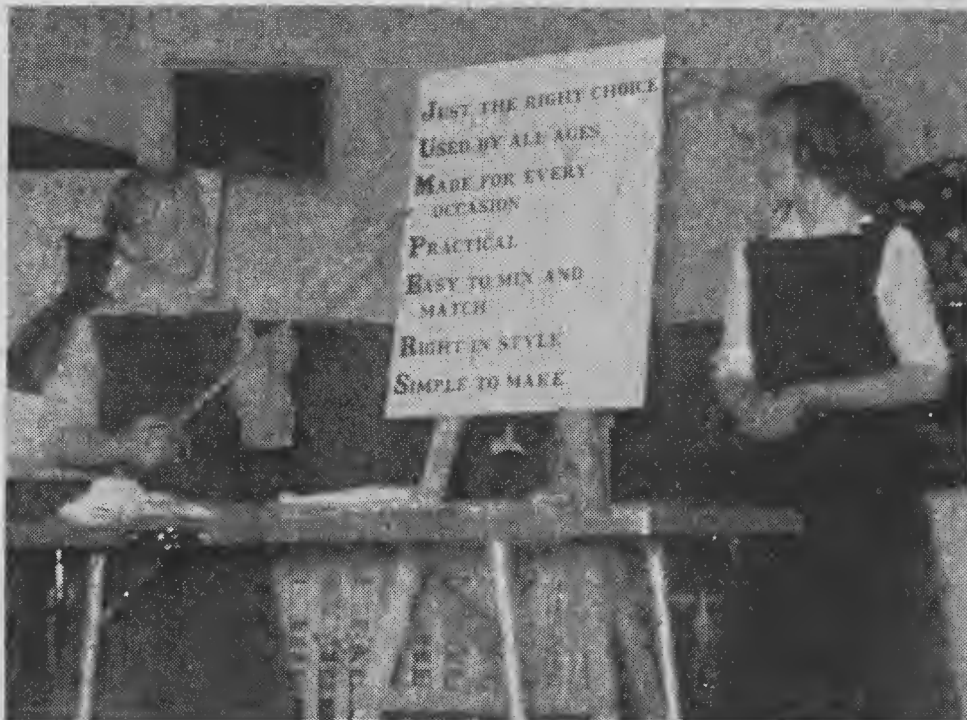
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| Ice house.....       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Barn.....            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stable.....          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Granary.....         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Silo.....            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Garage.....          | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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# Young People

*On the farm and at home*



Carol Anne Gilmour and Diane Thornton demonstrate that jumpers are easy to make and can be worn for any occasion by simply changing accessories.

## A Girl And Her Wardrobe

EVERY girl wants to be well dressed, for she knows that becoming clothes help make her look pretty and attractive. How do some girls manage to be well dressed for all occasions on a very small clothing allowance? The secret lies in wise planning and careful buying.

When you are organizing your fall and winter wardrobe, consider first of all the color of your winter coat. Then plan dresses, sweaters and skirts to harmonize with it. When clothes harmonize, they look like outfits and not just clothes. If your winter coat is brown, beige or green, such colors as tan, beige, olive green and orange will harmonize with it. If your coat is blue, choose dresses, sweaters and skirts of contrasting red, violet and harmonizing blue. If black is becoming, almost all colors will harmonize with it.

Clothes for school should be simple but gay and sportslike. One dress, in your favorite color, a little more detailed with trimming, should also be included in your wardrobe for Sunday and dress-up wear.

Carol Anne Gilmour and Diane Thornton of Forrest Fireflies 4-H clothing club suggest that a girl can make a complete all-occasion wardrobe on a slender budget if she decides on a basic jumper. These girls chose a viscose and rayon tweed material for jumpers, and made them up in an easy-to-sew style with a four-gore skirt which is flattering to most figures. They also made a small bolero of the same material. Such a jumper can be worn on most occasions simply by changing accessories.

Wear a white shirtwaist blouse with the jumper, or brighten up the outfit by adding a red velveteen wesket. You can also don a bright figured cotton blouse or a harmonizing sweater. For dress-up wear, choose a cotton eyelet blouse with three-

quarter sleeves and wing collar; add a small jewelled pin as an accessory. The jumper without the bolero becomes a well-fitted sheath dress, which can be dressed up with costume jewellery.

From sweaters, which through repeated washings had become too small, Carol Anne and Diane made smart shrug sweaters. They cut the sweater up center front and bound the edges with the same fabric as the jumpers to make a harmonizing outfit.

Don't overlook the excellent wearable material left in dad's or big brother's cast-off dress shirt. You can make simple over blouses and mandarin style blouses as well as short nighties from this material.

Whether you make or buy most of your clothes, it is well to remember that a well-dressed girl chooses simple designs, becoming colors, and a combination of clothes that harmonize.

## He Keeps His Eye on Insects

*No. 4—Careers in Agriculture Series*

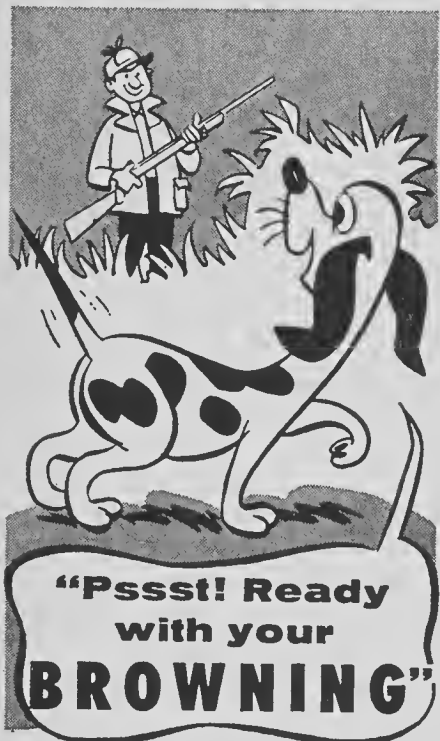
"IF I had to make the decision over again, I would still choose plant science as my life's work," Dr. Ralph Bird told us when we visited him at the Science Service Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture, located at the University of Manitoba. And his family solidly backs up his statement.

Lois, his wife, a science graduate from University of Oklahoma, shares his interest in botany. Son Charlie, recently graduated in science from Brandon College, has just completed a botanical survey of PFRA dams in southwestern Saskatchewan, and now goes to University of Oklahoma to do post-graduate work, studying botany in relation to wildlife. Daughter Maida, at University of Manitoba, is training as a laboratory technician and





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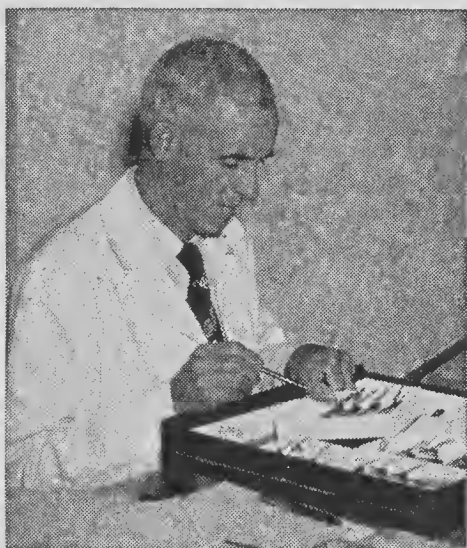
## YOUNG PEOPLE

daughter Linda entered the home economics course there this fall. Scientific study and research is definitely a family proposition.

As an only child raised on an isolated farm at Arrow River in the Birtle district of Manitoba, Ralph became keenly interested in nature study at an early age. When he entered University of Manitoba, he specialized in zoology, botany and geology and completed his master's degree there. During the summers he worked with the noted naturalist, Norman Criddle at Treesbank. Later he earned his doctor's degree at University of Illinois and then taught zoology and entomology at University of Oklahoma.

IN 1933 he was appointed officer in charge of the Field Crop Insect Laboratory, Brandon, where his special interest has been field crop and garden insects. He has carried out projects on pollinators of alfalfa, sweet clover weevil, insects on sunflowers, root maggots on turnips and radishes. This fall the Bird family moved to Winnipeg where Ralph took over the post of section leader of entomology at the new Science Service Laboratory. There's great variety in the work, Ralph finds. The day we called he was ready for a trip to Pointe du Bois to investigate maggots reported appearing in wild rice crops in that area. Next week he's slated to receive a delegation of visiting Russian scientists. Through an interpreter they will exchange scientific information and outline research work they are pursuing in their respective countries. It's a combination of office and outdoor work which Ralph finds particularly agreeable.

"There is a dearth of students in the specialized field of entomology," he noted, "yet it is fascinating work for students who are interested in agriculture and insects. Scientists must



Dr. Ralph Bird, entomologist, is a specialist in field crop and garden insects.

work out the answers for the farmers. In the past few years there has been a spectacular growth in insecticides, but the scientist must find out whether the swing-back is injurious."

Ralph has been able to indulge in his hobby of photography on many of his trips. He carries a camera, mounted on a gunstock, ready to catch such spectacular scenes as his photograph of a bittern swallowing a snake. His outstanding flower and insect photographs are some of the finest in Canada.—A.T.

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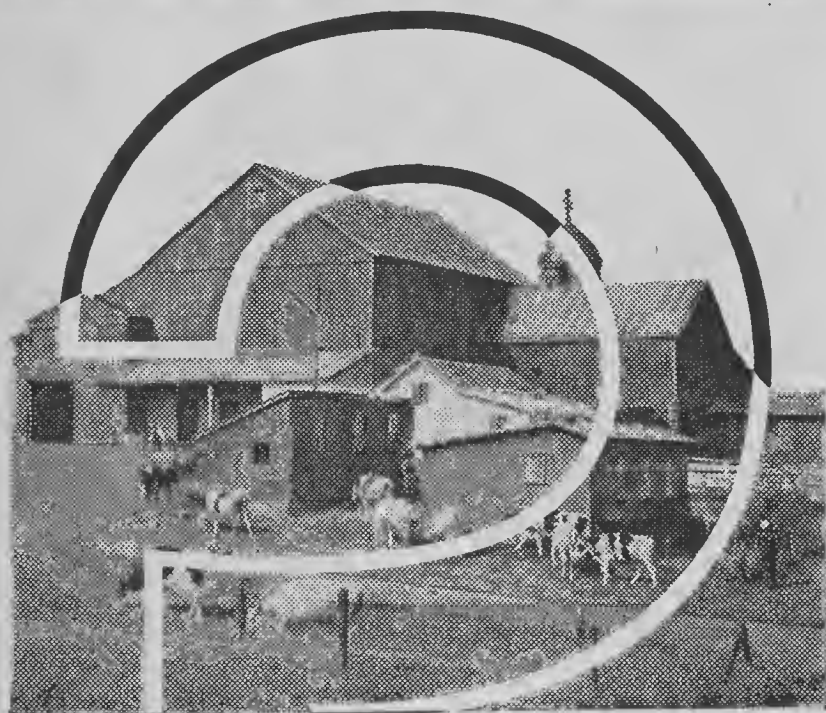
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## Farm Programs Take Shape

*Continued from page 19*

This is not to suggest that there could not be some increased flexibility in pricing grain for export. Certainly there has been some suggestion that Canada may have lost sales through being too rigid in pricing policies. No one would support fire sales; some would support a little more "dickering."

**B**UT wheat sales were not, of course, the only matter discussed. In a lengthy interview with Hon. Douglas Harkness such questions as flexible price supports, protection for farm producers, farm credit, crop insurance, price spreads and soil conservation were reviewed.

Mr. Harkness could not, of course, reveal the intentions of the Government, because they must first be presented to Parliament. The Minister did suggest, however, that the Government would honor its election commitment on price supports. In view of the importance it has now assumed it bears repetition in full.

"A Progressive Conservative Government will maintain a flexible price support program to ensure an adequate parity for agricultural producers, based on a fair price-cost relationship.

"We will include a definite formula in the Agricultural Prices Supports Act for arriving at support prices, such formula to allow for variation in production and demand for individual products.

"The formula and support prices will be established in consultation with representative farm organizations, and will be announced each year well in advance of the production period, as required."

Mr. Harkness pointed out that support had already been given to fowl and turkey and said that "close attention and study" was being given to some other farm products. Economists within the Department of Agriculture are investigating afresh the whole question of price supports and the Agricultural Prices Supports Act.

The Minister was not willing to express any opinion with regard to deficiency payments. However, it would appear that the study of price supports, and the reiteration of the campaign promise with regard to price supports, casts doubt on the whole question of deficiency payments.

**T**HERE is little doubt that the exclusion of imports of farm products will be used as an instrument of farm policy. "We will deal with each situation as it arises," said the Minister. He made it clear that when a large overproduction of farm products in a foreign country threatens the living of some of our home farmers that the Government will "take action to stop it from happening."

"The need for such protection must, however, be thoroughly and completely established," he concluded.

A change in farm credit policies is also under study. "I have been particularly interested in the credit experience under the Veteran's Land

Act, and it seems to me that an expanded program of that type, in which those extended credit had expert advice made available, might be a good one for assisting agriculture to achieve a more efficient and thus more profitable position," commented Mr. Harkness.

The Minister only expressed interest—he could not yet say that such a policy would be introduced. But, clearly, it is being considered.

Crop insurance, like farm credit, is being studied by officials in the Economics Division in the Department of Agriculture.

"Up to this time there has been no consideration of an investigative commission," said the Minister in reply to a question. "Crop insurance is a subject in which I am very interested and I would hope that it might be possible to work out some program that would include in it, at least in part, the present Prairie Farm Assistance Act," he continued.

Nothing could be added to what has earlier been published in The Country Guide regarding an investigation of price spreads—the percentage of the consumer's food dollar that reaches the farmer. A Royal Commission of investigation was promised in the election campaign and, presumably, will be named this winter.

**F**OR years the national organization of professional agriculturists—the Agricultural Institute of Canada—has pressed hard for a national policy and program on soil and water conservation and land use. They have been joined by the farm organizations. Today, they appear to be closer to achieving their objective than they have ever been. Mr. Harkness pointed out that soil and water are natural resources, and under the control of the provinces. Consequently, a truly national soil and water conservation program presumes agreement and complete co-operation between the federal government and the provinces.

"I have no doubt that this co-operation will be forthcoming, because, in my view, it is quite essential that we do have such a national program."

Indeed, he looks toward steadily closer liaison between federal and provincial governments. This would include agricultural research, soil and water conservation and, indeed, most policies. "I think it is vital to have constant and regular liaison and interchange of information to avoid waste effort and to have a truly integrated agricultural policy," said Mr. Harkness.

Such integration would also recognize regional differences. Policies designed to aid eastern Canadian farmers should not ignore, for example, those in the West or in the Maritimes.

Not that the Minister of Agriculture sees any real danger of conflict between policies designed for the East and those for the West: "If agriculture is prosperous in one part of Canada it is normally prosperous in all parts," said Mr. Harkness.

Whether the policies discussed will bring equity and prosperity to agriculture can scarcely now be predicted. But, certainly, if it can make Canadian agriculture "prosperous in all parts" it is what the nation needs. ✓



## WHAT'S HAPPENING

Continued from page 9

## ELECTRIFICATION AID

Saskatchewan's Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life believes the farm electrification program in the province will grind to a halt in two or three years unless steps are taken to ease the costs of hook-ups and wiring for low income farmers. To assist low income farmers to obtain power, the Commission proposes a scheme combining long-term loans and outright grants to be administered and financed by the Province. ✓

## NEW USE FOR EGGS

Eggs, at the rate of 100,000 a week, are being used in the production of the Asian influenza vaccine by workers at the Institute of Microbiology, University of Montreal. The vaccine is prepared from chick embryos which are injected with the causative virus. A part of the embryo provides material for the vaccine. ✓

## DEFENDS HOG PREMIUM

President of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, G. J. Willows of Saskatoon, came to the defence of the Federal Government premium on Grade A hogs after hearing a suggestion by an official of the Calgary Livestock Exchange that it was not doing the job it was intended to do. Mr. Willows said he considered the premium a reasonable incentive to produce top quality. He pointed out that the producer receives \$3.60 more for a 160-pound Grade A hog than he does for a grade B hog of the same weight. ✓

## ACTION ON WHEAT

The following is a summary of the actions and policies adopted by the new Conservative Government in dealing with the wheat surplus problem during September:

- Proclaimed the Interim Financing Act on farm stored grain which permits producers to borrow money from banks at 5 per cent interest up to a maximum of \$3,000.
- Promised to introduce legislation when Parliament meets in October to provide producers with cash advances on farm stored grain.
- Set up a 3-man committee of Cabinet to consider proposals for an accelerated sales program for wheat.
- Sent a mission headed by Trade Minister Churchill to Europe to increase export sales of Canadian grain and flour.
- Effectively criticized the U.S. surplus wheat disposal program.
- Suggested, as a long-range program, that wheat acreage be progressively reduced and that emphasis be placed on diversified crops and on the livestock industry.
- Rejected barter or soft currency deals, but favored credit sales if necessary. ✓

## MILK SUPPLY CONCERN

How to ensure conditions which will keep milk producers in a position to supply the needs of Canada's expanding population is perhaps the greatest problem confronting the industry today, according to W. B. Rettie, vice-president of the Dairy

Farmers of Canada. In an address before the National Dairy Council, annual meeting in Winnipeg, in September, Mr. Rettie stated, "In a country with the agricultural potential of ours, it would seem folly not to be able to provide a price structure which would result in milk production sufficient to meet the needs of our people."

During his address, Mr. Rettie pointed out that milk production in Canada has held up in recent years in spite of farm population decline, mainly because of increased productivity per cow. In 1931, 3.3 million cows produced 14.3 billion pounds of milk, while in 1956, 3.1 million cows produced 17.3 billion pounds—an increase of over 28 per cent. ✓

## PLAN TO CONSERVE SOIL

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is offering financial assistance to farmers in the form of forage seed for soil conservation purposes. The plan has been put into effect to encourage the seeding down of land which is susceptible to wind and water erosion, unproductive because of alkali in the soil, or shows a tendency to flood. Farmers who are interested in participating should contact their agricultural representative. ✓

## BENSON TO GO?

A "dump Benson" demand is growing among some key U.S. Republican Congressmen from the middle west. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture is being blamed for loss of farming regions of Wisconsin in the recent contest in that state for a U.S. Senate seat. It is no secret that Ezra Benson has told the President he will be willing to step out of office if it will help the party in the farm belt. Mr. Eisenhower, to date, has insisted that Mr. Benson stay on the job. ✓

## FIRST FEEDER AUCTION

Stockmen in the Ste. Rose area of Manitoba were provided with an additional outlet for their feeder cattle when about 1,000 head of cattle were placed on the auction block early in October. This was the first feeder cattle sale of its kind ever held in the province. Cattle were graded into uniform carload and half-carload lots for easier disposal. The Ste. Rose group received full support from the Canada and Manitoba Departments of Agriculture, who consider this venture a valuable aid in developing the province's cattle-feeding industry. ✓

## FIRST POTATO MEET

Quality of potatoes, and preservation of that quality through to the consumer, was strongly emphasized at Canada's first national Potato Industry Conference, held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, recently. Potato growers and handlers were told they must keep quality standards of their produce at a level with other products, if they hoped to maintain or expand their share of the food dollar.

E. G. Paige of the Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, pointed out that production of potato chips in Canada has nearly doubled in the past 5 years—

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## WHAT'S HAPPENING

from 10½ to 20 million pounds. From 3 to 3½ million pounds of chips were also imported into Canada in each of the past 2 years. Frozen "French fried" potatoes have also been increasing rapidly, and, in 1956, domestic production totalled 3.2 million pounds and imports of 1.6 million pounds were made. Processors state they have to import potatoes for chipping because there are not enough of suitable chipping quality available in Canada. He suggested potato growers capitalize on these developments by supplying the processor with 100 per cent of his requirements. V

### BULL AND BOAR POLICIES

Performance as well as type and conformation will be an important factor in determining premiums to be paid on purchases of superior type animals under Ontario's revised bull and boar premium policies.

Under the revamped scheme the acceptability of bulls will be determined on the basis of type and rate of gain during a test period, at the conclusion of which they will be officially graded into the following classifications: breeder, commercial or plain. Bulls classified in either of the two first named grades will be approved if they have met the performance requirement of 2.3 pounds per day gain or better.

In future, Ontario farmers who buy bulls that meet these standards at the Ontario bull sale or a sale held under the auspices of a breeders' club, or at a breeder sale, will be eligible for a premium of 33⅓ per cent of the purchase price, but not to exceed \$200. In the case of a bull that has been approved from the standpoint of type only, the premium will be 20 per cent of the purchase price up to \$60 when the purchase is made at a breeders' club sale, or up to \$120 when bought at the Ontario bull sale.

In an effort to improve the quality of Ontario hogs, producers are being encouraged to buy boars out of record dams. As a consequence, premiums will apply to boars of approved type and out of dams qualified in advanced registry, provided the herds in which they are produced show no visible evidence of an infectious disease. The premiums paid to purchasers are on a sliding scale ranging from \$35 down to \$25. The highest premium applies to boars of approved type out of dams qualified with a score of 84 or more, and sired by a qualified boar. V

### NEED N.S. INDUSTRY

Excellent opportunities exist for the expansion of commercial freezing operations for fruits and vegetables in Nova Scotia, according to G. W. Hope of the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Kentville. If the quick freezing industry grew it would create additional outlets for N.S.-grown farm produce. Production of frozen foods, while rising sharply, has failed to keep pace with the growth in demand. Consequently, there has been a steady increase in imports. It has been demonstrated at Kentville Agricultural Farm that varieties of many of the fruits and vegetables that are being imported in frozen form can be grown successfully in N.S. V

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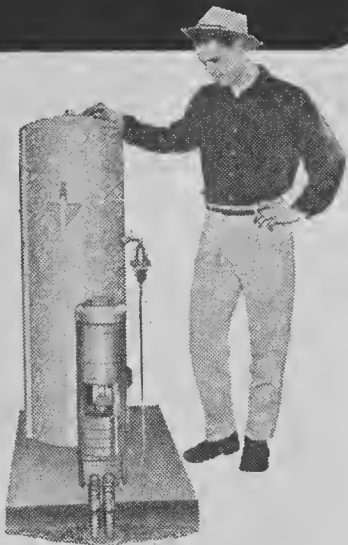
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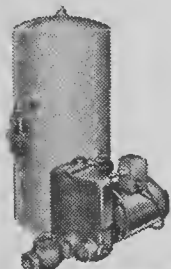
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## Farm Organizations

Continued from page 18

ern storage of feed grain supplies. It was agreed that further discussions with the Board be arranged at a later date if the position did not improve.

The committee also discussed the problem of complaints from eastern feeders of western grains, that excessive amounts of foreign material and refuse is being shipped in some consignments. The committee decided to ask the Board of Grain Commissioners to require all eastern terminals to have cleaning equipment installed, so that the last loads from terminal bins, in which an accumulation of dust, chaff, etc., is normally found, could be cleaned before shipment. This is now required procedure where cleaning equipment exists.

It was generally agreed there is no evidence that Lakehead grain shipments do not meet grade standards when shipped, but the committee recommended that spot checks of cars of grain at points of unload in eastern Canada should be arranged. ✓

### CO-OP AUTO INSURANCE

The Farmers' Union of Alberta has completed arrangements with the Co-op Fire and Casualty Company to provide its members with automobile insurance on a cost basis. The immediate target is to sign up a minimum of 7,500 vehicles at the Company's regular competitive rates. As a substantial volume of business is built up, the F.U.A. plan should provide substantial savings to its members.

A canvass drive to reach the initial objective is on. Any type of car insurance can be written, giving coverage in any desired amount. A F.U.A. member who wishes to insure his car or truck in this pool, may obtain the necessary forms from his local secretary or the F.U.A. Central office, Edmonton. ✓

### STUDY FARM MARKETING

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture is in the throes of preparing recommendations which could lead to improved marketing of farm products in the province, and perhaps throughout the Maritimes as well.

President of the Federation, J. M. Johnson, started the ball rolling when he urged members of the County Federation Marketing Committees, meeting at Truro recently, to make a careful study, and come up with a plan, to bring some order into the chaotic situation which exists in the marketing of farm products in Nova Scotia. He declared there was a prime need to develop an over-all program for the province, and suggested that the Federation might then look to developing a co-operative program with producers in the other Maritime provinces.

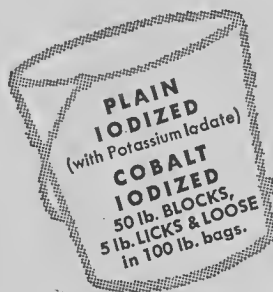
Committee members agreed with Mr. Johnson's views and suggested the Federation take the lead in seeing to it that further consideration is given to pertinent problems related to marketing. Accordingly, directors of the Federation are preparing recommendations to meet the needs of the situation, and these will be presented to the county committees this month for study. ✓



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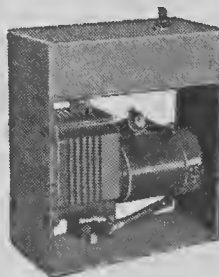
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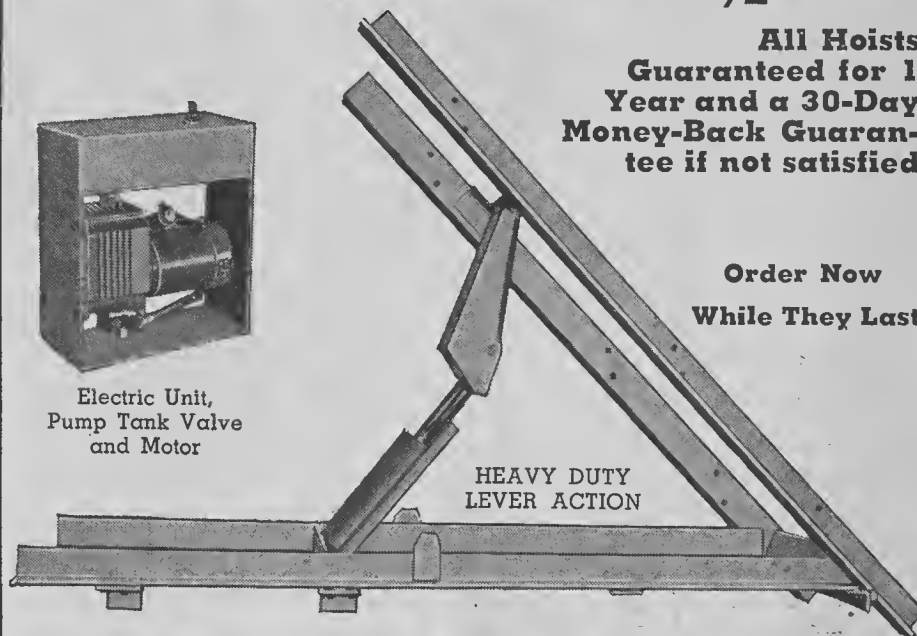
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## Wheat or Livestock?

IN a discussion of the wheat surplus problem recently, Trade and Commerce Minister Gordon Churchill was quoted as saying: "... it may well be, that progressively over the years, our acreage devoted solely to the growing of wheat should be appreciably reduced and greater emphasis should be placed on diversified crops and on the livestock industry. If this is done wheat production might be kept to the average figure of 400 million bushels, and the acreage released from wheat growing might be more suitably utilized for fodder crops to support an increased number of livestock." This proposal was immediately challenged in a number of quarters on the grounds that such an adjustment, while it might help to alleviate the grain surplus problem, would tend to produce a surplus of livestock products, and thus create an even more difficult situation than the one which exists.

This is not a new controversy of course. It has already been debated and the subject of resolutions in our farm organizations. While there is something to be said for Mr. Churchill's proposal, it seems to us that there are a number of things which should be borne in mind if a diversion plan is to be launched to encourage a further reduction in wheat acreage.

There is, of course, the question of the desirability of further reducing wheat acreage at all, following the reductions totalling 6.5 million acres already made. A logical economic argument with regard to a product of which the greater proportion must be sold outside of Canada, is frequently advanced by representatives of other industry. This is that, if you find yourself producing more of a product than you can sell, the thing to do is to produce less of it. Unfortunately, this argument may be of much less general application with respect to wheat in the prairie provinces than most people who put it forward realize. The reason is that over large areas of the prairie provinces, and especially in those areas where the best quality of Canadian wheat is grown, rainfall is a dominant factor. An inch of rainfall will, by and large, produce more marketable product from an acre of land, in the form of wheat, than any other crop that can be grown.

There are, however, some parts of the prairie provinces where wheat is not so nearly the sole desirable crop, and where the quality of the wheat produced is distinctly lower than in the drier wheat areas. Rainfall is higher and conditions generally more suitable for the production of forage crops, and therefore more adapted to diversification and the production of livestock. If, then, wheat acreage reduction is to be encouraged at any time, now or in the future, it would be more desirable and useful if it took place in these higher rainfall areas, where opportunities for alternative production are more numerous.

In addition, there is a case to be made for proceeding with caution in any immediate build up of our livestock population. Dr. E. C. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, pointed out in an article in the last issue of this publication, that the domestic market in 1956 had to consume about 50 per cent more livestock and livestock products than it did in 1946, with only a 35 per cent increase in population in the 11-year period. What has happened is that domestic supplies have been increasing faster than population growth, because of increased production and a gradual but substantial drop in exports. The result has been that prices for most livestock products are still well below 100 per cent of parity as defined by the C.F.A. Dr. Hope went on to say "... it would seem that if present volume of marketing of these products can be held at present levels, we

would reach full parity in about five years. This assumes no expansion of exports. If production should fall, parity would be reached sooner. If production increases, the period to reach full parity would be longer."

While most observers would agree with Mr. Churchill that a gradual increase in livestock production will be needed over a period of years to meet our expanding domestic requirements, it seems clear that any immediate or substantial increase in this direction would create hardships for our livestock producers. V

## Dairy Industry Trends

SOME significant facts about both the production and processing sides of the dairy industry were brought to light at the recent annual meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada.

From the production side of the industry, W. B. Rettie, of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, pointed out that milk output in this country had held up in spite of a sharp decline in farm population. This was attributed mainly to increased productivity per cow. Between 1931 and 1956 average milk production per cow increased by 28 per cent. The strictly dairy herds have done even better, reflecting improved breeding practices and herd management. For example, cows under the Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Ontario have an average annual production per cow of 8,800 pounds, which is 60 per cent higher than the national average of 5,500 pounds.

From the processor and distributor side, W. K. St. John of the N.D.C. reported on the advances which have been made to meet the changing needs of our expanding population. Between 1941 and 1956, fluid milk and cream consumption rose by 2 billion pounds, ice cream sales by 19 million gallons, concentrated milk product output by 250 million pounds, and processed cheese production by 24 million pounds. Even in the case of butter, where the introduction of substitutes had sharply curtailed the market, production was up 17 million pounds from 15 years ago. Only cheddar cheese production declined during the period through loss of export markets. The dairy executive went on to call attention to the fact that, in this same 15-year period, while the farm price of milk produced for fluid sales increased by 131 per cent, prices of milk for the manufacture of butter by 76 per cent, and average wages of dairy plant workers by 162 per cent, the retail prices of fluid milk and butter increased by only 80 and 71 per cent, respectively.

The meeting also brought out that the dairy industry is taking a much keener interest in research, a long overdue look at its relations with the colleges where dairy specialists are trained, and paying particular attention to the development of national codes for quality milk production, and for sanitation in processing and manufacturing plants.

The dairy industry over the years has been one branch of Canadian agriculture which has received more than its share of public criticism, mainly on the ground that it was not adapting rapidly enough to changing conditions, and, at the same time, has been seeking unreasonably high returns for some of its products and services. All in all, the above record of performance goes a long way toward offsetting such criticism. It is one in which the dairy industry can be justly proud, and which should encourage it in meeting future challenges. V

## Is the Cwt. Lost?

THE proposal to change the traditional bushel to the hundredweight, as the basic unit of measurement in the trading of grain in the United States, appears to be in danger of being defeated. Following an announcement by the USDA that it favored the change and planned to use the hundredweight as the basis for its grain loan program effective July 1, 1958, opposition to the move, which had previously been relatively weak, built up to the point where the whole subject has become a very live and major issue.

The battle lines in the controversy across the border appears to be divided between the farm

organizations, the feed industry and the USDA on the one hand, and the majority of the grain traders and some sections of the flour milling industry on the other.

Officials of the USDA are reported to have adopted the attitude that the burden of discounting the change rests squarely on the shoulders of those opposing it, and while they are prepared to listen to objections, they wish to hear solid facts rather than an exposition of tradition about the bushel. The USDA stand is supported by an extensive study which was completed earlier this year to evaluate the merits of the problems involved in changing to the hundredweight. The conclusion was reached that the advantages of the change would vary in degree, depending on the group concerned, but that they would be permanent. Disadvantages, while more numerous, would not be insurmountable and would continue only during a transitional period. Moreover, the USDA believes the change would permit substantial savings in the cost of operating the Commodity Credit Corporation, and thus please US Congressmen and taxpayers who have been pressing for reductions in government expenditures.

As the matter stands at this writing a meeting has been called in Washington of all interested parties to discuss the question further. The decisions at stake there are of considerable interest and of some concern here in Canada. Some Canadians believe that the change to the hundredweight in the United States would speed a similar change here, and that it would be desirable if both countries made the change at the same time. Furthermore, there is widespread support in Canada for adopting the hundredweight. While we realize that proper timing of a change of this kind is important, we believe the disadvantages of making it are being exaggerated. We hope what seems to us like a logical and progressive step forward will not be delayed any longer. V

## Examples to Follow

IN affairs of state, in religion, education and business, in community life, in fact in every field of human endeavor, outstanding personalities and leaders develop, leave their mark, and pass on. And so it is at The Country Guide.

Earlier this year the columns of our publication carried the retirement announcement of our home editor, Miss Amy Roe. Elsewhere in this issue is a similar announcement marking the retirement of our senior editor, Mr. H. S. Fry. Both Miss Roe and Mr. Fry have devoted their lives to rural living and things agricultural; both have been exemplary in the conduct of their personal lives; and both have contributed much to the status that this publication enjoys today. At every turn they have given generously and unselfishly of their time and talents to their work and to those causes, which, in their judgment, would make our own country, and the world for that matter, a better place in which to live. Perhaps in saying this we can pay them no higher tribute.

Those of us who carry on or who follow in their footsteps feel the burden of the responsibility that has been relinquished to us. We know so well the standard of judgment and workmanship, and the fine example set by our predecessors. While our task of continuing to provide our readers in every part of Canada with the very best of farm and family reading will not be easy, we will have the example of the fine people who came before us to inspire and guide us.

Editing and publishing a magazine is creative work, and because it is, readers will notice changes in both the style of writing and the form of presentation from time to time. Such changes will be made judiciously and in keeping with the times in which we live. Our constant aim will be to reach out to every source of information so that the whole web and fabric of farming and farm living across Canada will find in The Country Guide a medium that expresses the hopes and fears of rural people, and a guiding influence in all matters large and small, where the welfare of agriculture and the nation is at stake. V



# The Unexpected Can Happen Any Time

by V. PHILLIPS

WHEN it came to handling tractors with safety, I always gave myself 100 per cent credit. With me there never was high speed driving along roads: I drove slowly and carefully when working sidehills, or climbing steep grades, and I never overloaded the drawbar.

But the day finally arrived when despite all of my safety precautionary rules, a freak accident almost caused me to lose my life.

It was a day in April when Dad and I decided to haul rock off the summerfallow fields. The fields were dry, but the prairie showed patches of snow and held a great deal of frost under the long dead grass.

We were hauling rock with the wagon all morning. In the afternoon we came upon a very large rock sunk in the ground. We dug the rock out and then I fastened a logging chain around it to haul it off the field onto the prairie. I located a suitable spot on top of a big prairie hill a few yards off the field, and hauled it over there.

I unhooked the rock and stepped onto the tractor platform — when it happened. As soon as I put my weight on the tractor it turned like a streak of lightning. So swiftly did it twist around on the frost that the two hind wheel tracks merged into one.

Before I could gather my wits together I was being hurtled backwards down the extremely steep hill.

I applied the brakes. The wheels stopped turning, but they continued to slide down the hill; and the speed was increasing until I was fairly flying. The front wheels lifted and bumped up and down on the ground as I continued to run into and over large rocks which had been rolled there from time to time. I kept looking at the nose of the tractor, it seemed too uncomfortably high above me. Any moment I expected the iron horse to turn over backwards on top of me and crush me to death.

Dad yelled to me from the top of the hill, "Jump, for goodness sake, jump!" But how could I jump? The tractor had next to no fenders and I might have caught in the wheel, if I attempted to jump. All I could do was hang onto the steering wheel for dear life, I didn't even have time to think.

Zing, went the barb wire as I sped wildly through the fence. I expected a mile of wire around my neck as I saw it sail and coil through the air. Miraculously it was flung away from me.

I turned and looked behind me, and I was heading straight for a rock which stood four feet high. A cold chill ran down my back for I knew it would be curtains for me, if I ever hit that rock. For a minute I closed my eyes and held my breath. When I looked again I was just passing the rock by a hairbreadth. So close did I pass, that I wouldn't have trusted my hand between the rock and the tractor wheel.

I finally ended up in the lake, and was able to stop the tractor.

In a matter of minutes I had lived through a lifetime. V

## Only you and your **Magic** can make this blissful **Mocha Pudding**

Blended all through with chocolate sauce . . . served with chocolate sauce . . . this luscious Mocha Pudding is light and tender as cake! Words can't do it justice, but the folks at your table will.

Don't all families, all guests exclaim over a real home-made dessert?

And "real home-made" means you did it all yourself . . . with your own special care and fine ingredients. Dependable Magic Baking Powder makes the *most* of those ingredients, too. There's no substitute for the famous Magic way . . . for lovely cakes and desserts, and cloud-light biscuits.

Are you well-supplied with Magic? Check, before your next baking!



*Everyone tastes the difference in a dessert you make yourself*

### MAGIC MOCHA PUDDING

(Self-sauced with Chocolate)

3 ounces (3 squares) unsweetened chocolate

1½ tbsps. corn starch

2 cups fine granulated sugar

2½ cups water

1½ cups once-sifted cake flour

2½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder

½ tsp. salt

2 tsps. powdered instant coffee

6 tbsps. butter or margarine

1 egg, well-beaten

⅓ cup milk

½ tsp. vanilla

Melt the chocolate in the top of double boiler. Combine the corn starch and 1½ cups of the sugar and stir into melted chocolate. Stir in water. Cook over low direct heat, stirring constantly, until sauce comes to the boil; cover and keep hot over boiling water until needed.

Grease a 6-cup casserole. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate).

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and instant coffee together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining ½ cup sugar. Add well-beaten egg, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a third at a time, alternating with two additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn batter into prepared casserole. Pour 2 cups of hot chocolate sauce over batter. (Keep remaining sauce over hot water to serve with pudding.) Bake pudding in preheated oven about 50 minutes. Pass remaining hot sauce.

*Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking*

# "Treasure Ship Ahoy!"

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A TREASURE SHIP CAKE you make *without special pans*. It's cinch-easy — and your crew will just eat it up!

Here's cake as deliciously tender as only Swans Down Cake Flour can make it. Here's the deep goodness of Baker's luxurious Chocolate Chips. And it's topped off with Baker's new, tender-thin Angel Flake Coconut — most wonderful cake you've ever served!

Double the fun and excitement by wrapping favors, and placing them on the cake before icing, as added "treasures" for your ship-shape cake!

## YOU'LL NEED

- ★ A 9-INCH SQUARE SWANS DOWN HAPPY DAY CAKE
- ★ 1 RECIPE BUTTER CREAM FROSTING
- ★ 1 PACKAGE BAKER'S CHOCOLATE CHIPS
- ★ BAKER'S ANGEL FLAKE COCONUT

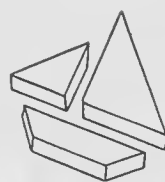
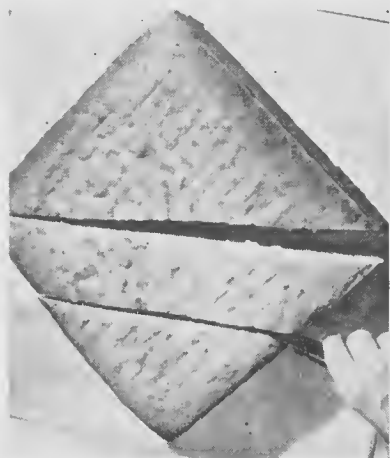


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**1** Bake the "Happy Day" cake on the Swans Down Cake Flour package in a 9-inch square pan. When cool, cut cake diagonally in half to make two triangles. One is the large sail. From the other, cut off a strip 2¼ inches wide to use for the hull.



**2** Arrange cake on tray as shown, using small triangle as the second sail. Spread white butter cream frosting on sails. Melt 1 package Baker's Chocolate Chips over boiling water, and spread over "hull". Put a line of chocolate between sails for the mast.



**3** Sprinkle new, tender-thin Angel Flake Coconut on sails. White candies make the "portholes". Cut "anchor" and crescent for the sail from gumdrops. Add a gay nautical pennant, and serve your Treasure Ship Cake. It's loaded with treasure — and good eating.